heard proclaimed in the to heard proclaimed in the itorial expansion and territori be made, not for the advance cred and sublime principle rtial liberty to all men, but fi and personal servitude of oth Sovernment now prostituted a country now dishonored in sed world, summons the Lil t creed, to "forget, forgive, a y to the overthrow of this van nglorious Administration, and llation of the North, sy, and the control of the North, sy, and the control of the North, sy, and the creek of the control of the North, sy, and the creek of the control of the North, sy, and the creek of the control of the North, sy, and the creek of the creek o th, who loathe fraud, paltry tr exalteth a nation," this s eals. But to no men does all with such irresistible and as to the " whole hireling orers and operatives," now at society upon which that p Government, and "to lead on, and refinement," in Amer tem to repel the libelious as the toiling millions of Amer-ough the ballot-box, the reini e grasp of the slaveholding South and their servile allie buking the arrogance of the from usurped power, and e other by putting upon the carlet Letter " of dishonor. m to place in every depa Government, statesmen who reverence and an inexting nanity, who are anin aims, and purposes; guidet ensive, and pratriotic couns

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THE NATIONAL BRA: Wishest or a set in secretary at the acts and trules of global states of Representative, by an act of the Representative of the People of Education and the Congruence of the People of Education and the Congruence of the Congruen

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

washington, D, C., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1858.

awful fire engine, and it is reported that the little fellow was exceedingly pleased with its high polish, which the press considers a good omen for the continuation of the France-English

It is rumored that Napoleon and family are to visit Osborne Castle next month, to return thanks for the gun, and to introduce the Imperial Prince to the loyal subjects of England; and that Victoria and Albert have promised to return the Imperial call in the autumn, during the Emperor's stay at Compeigne. All this looks

domestics from the ranks of the field-laboring serfs, without giving them wages, which will deprive the nobles of that aristocratic display to have a legion of menials about their houses, of which they were so fond, and, in future, it will be difficult for them to find human beings fools enough to consent to be whipped and maltreated One can scarcely believe their own eyes, when

they see the cause of the oppressed advocates with so much warmth by the Russian press and officers.
On the third of March, Mouravieff, the Mili-

tary Governor of the Province of Nijnii Novo-grod, appealed to the members of the Commitee of Emancipation, and said:
"By giving to man what belongs to man, you

will justly deserve the confidence of your Sovereign and respond to the expectations of the Nation. I say more—you will deserve the admiration of the entire world, which is looking upon you at this moment. Your work will merit the blessings of Heaven and of all than-kind, history will place you among the promo-ters of justice and the love of your kind, and will call you the founders of the prosperity of your

Such speeches sound strangely, coming from the icy region of despotism, from the land of the unmerciful knout, and a speedy passage to

The opening of the new Boulevart de Sebastopol took place on Monday last, and was celebrated with great pomp. The National and
Imperial Guards lined both sides of the Boulevart, from the Seine to the Strasburg terminus.
Garlands of flowers, evergreens, and inscriptions, the coat of arms of the Empire and the
city, ornamented the masts from which the
bright colors of France gracefully streamed.
The Emperor on horseback, with a splendid
suite, reached the Boulevart at two o'clock. A
gigantic curtain, drawn across the entrance to gigantic curtain, drawn across the entrance to the Boulevart, was removed to expose to view the whole extent of this noble thoroughfare. the whole extent of this none invited a com-The Emperor made a speech, in which he com-plimented the city and himself for all that has plimented the city and himself for all that has The Emperor made a speech, in which he complimented the city and himself for all that has been done for Paris during his reign, and then continued his way along this new road, followed by the Empress and her suite in open carriages; returning to the Tuileries by the Boulevarts. Rue de la Paix and the Rue de Rivoli. The weather was most propitious, and all Paris turned out to witness the spectacle. The works of the Boulevart de Sebastapol were begun at the end of 1854, so that the period from the commencement, to the present time, has not been altogether three years and a half. The length of this great artery is, from the Strasburg Bailroad Depot to the Seine, 2,500 metres; and from the left bank of the river to the Observatory, 2,000, so that the whole distance is 4500 metres, or more than a lengue—a truly poble least her the conventions and the stranders and the stranders and the stranders are the stranders.

giving a concert at Flerge's or Pleyel's concert room, where they crack the ceiling with the melodious strains of their powerful voices, rivalling the nightingale in sweetness and the lark in ease and grace; surpassing Cattalani and Malibran—in short, everything yet heard in the shape of a human voice. But there it ends, and nothing more is ever heard of that extraordinary phenomenon, who was neither requested to sing in the saloons of the Tuilleries, nor to accept an engagement at the Grand Opera, to delight the ears of their Majesties. Selfesteem ascribes the want of success to jealousy, prejudice, intrigue, and to a great want of taste. prejudice, intrigue, and to a great want of tast in the public.

Emperor's stay at Compeigne. All this looks very friendly, and yet it is a known fact that both countries are fortifying their shores.

The Duke de Malakoff will not do much mischief as Ambaesador, for he, like many other good soldiers, has the greatest possible aversion to pen and ink, and will probably spend most of his time in studying the strategical position of London, which is, as Blucher exclaimed, "a capital place for sacking."

Whilst Napoleon III is screwing down the dear people of France to the lowest notch, Alexander II is busily engaged to comolete the emancipation of the serfs, and a late Ukase interdicts to the nobility the possibility of taking ed aspirant must apply herself to indefagitable study and frequent the society of artists for years.

The most interesting concerts are those given

To create a furor in Paris requires upcom

by the nobility of the Fg. St. Germain. Ex-traordinary talents, assisted by the best pro-fessors, are there to be heard. Those concerts lessors, are there to be neard. Inose concerts are strictly private, and accessible only to friends; and there only is to be seen that truly polished French society grafted on the old branches of the time of Louis XIV and XVI, that elegance and ease of manner, that true politeness and cultivation, peculiar to the time of those reigns. These concerts are generally preceded by a compdy or vandarills written. preceded by a comedy or vaudeville, written and composed for the occasion, both played and sung by amateurs; giving evidence of that rare talent which would make the fortune of the poor acholars of the Conservatoire, mistaking taste for talent, and believing him or himself to be nature's favorite.

The mania for duelling at Washington, of which we have recently read so much in the American newspapers, has appead its contagions.

which we have recently read so much in the American newspapers, has spread its contagious influence as far as this place. Mr. Calhoun, our Secretary of Legation, differing with Mr. Brevoort, of New York, on some point of diplomacy, the latter unceremoniously gave the Secretary a black eye; in consequence of which, a challenge ensued. The parties went to Belgium, and fired away at each other like brave fellows, but not like good marksmen; the balls did not take effect, and the matter was arranged by a court of honor to the satisfaction of all parties.

Arties.

Lola Montes has come to Paris, to educate her daughter for the ballet. The illustrious mother has in the mean time taken an engagement at a café chantant for the season, at a salary of 20,000 francs, (\$4,000,) where she will probably perform the Indian scalp dance and Le Pas de Kangaroo. The former she learned from the red skins of the far West, and the lat-ter from those long-limbed deformities of Australia.

SKETCHES FROM THE LAST VOLUME OF BAN-PROPT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

His faculties were so well balanced and combined, that his constitution, free from excess, it
was tempered evenly with all the elements of
activity, and his mind resembled a well-ordered ecommonwealth; his passions, which had the
intensest vigor, owned allegiance to reason; a
and, with all the fiery quickness of his spirit,
his impetuous and massive will was held in
check by consummate judgment. He had in
his composition a calm which gave him, in moments of highest excitement, the power of selfcontrol, and enabled him to excel in patience
even when he had most cause for disgust. Washington was offered a command when there
was little to bring out the unorganized resources
of the continent but his own influence, and au-

hended events in their widest aspects and rela-tions. He never seemed above the object which engaged his attention, and he was always equal, without an effort, to the solution of the highest questions, even when there existed no proce-dents to guide his decision.

In this way, he never drew to himself admi-ration for the possession of any one applify in

in his life, and made his success and his praise their own.

Profoundly impressed with confidence in God's Providence, and exemplary in his respect for the forms of public worship, no philosopher of the eighteenth century was more firm in the support of freedom of religious opinion; none more tolerant, or more remote from bigotry; but belief in God, and trust in His everruling power, formed the essence of his character. Divine wisdom not only illumines the spirit, it inspires the will. nspires the will.

Washington was a man of action, and not of

Washington was a man of action, and not of theory or words; his creed appears in his life, not in his professions, which burst from him very rarely, and only at those great moments of criais in the fortunes of his country when earth and heaven seemed actually to meet, and his emotions became too intense for suppression; but his whole being was one continued act of faith in the eternal, intelligent, moral order of the universe. Integrity was so completely the law of his nature, that a planet would sooner have shot from its sphere than he have departed from his uprightness, which was so constant that it often seemed to be almost impersonal.

They say of Giotto, that he introduced goodness into the art of painting; Washington car-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The street of the street

delicate in his organization that he appeared to to be much younger than perhaps he really was, took part in the debate before the crowd. They asked one another the name of the gifted stranger, who shone like a star first seen above a haze, of whose rising no one had taken note. He proved to be Alexander Hamilton, a West Indian. His mother, while he was yet a child, had left him an orphan and poor. A father's care he seems never to have known. The first written trees of his existence is in 1768, when written trace of his existence is in 1766, when his name appears as a witness to a legal paper executed in the Danish island of Santa Cruz. Three years later, when he had become "a youth," he "contemned the grovelling condition of a clerk," fretted at the narrow bounds of his includer. was little to bring out the unorganized resources of the continent but his own influence, and authority was connected with the people by the most frail, most attenuated, scarcely-discernible threads; yet, vehement as was his nature, impassioned as was his courage, he so restrained his ardor that he never failed continuously to exert the attracting power of that influence, and never exerted it so sharply as to break its force.

In secresy, he was unsurpassed; but his secrecy had the character of prudent reserve, not of counting or concealment.

His understanding was lucid and his judgment accurate, so that his conduct never be trayed hurry or confusion. No detail was too minute for his personal inquiry and continued supervision; and, at the same time, he comprehended events in their widest aspects and rela.

His first sympathies in the Danish island of Santa Cruz.

Three years later, when he had become "a youth," he "contemmed the grovelling condition of a clerk," fretted at the narrow bounds of his island cage, and to a friend of his own lingly risk my life," said he, "though not my character, to exalt my station. I mean to prepare the way for futurity; we have seen such stant." That way he prepared by integrity of conduct, diligence, and study. After an education as a merchant, during which he conce at least conducted a voyage, and once had the charge of his employer's business, he found himself able to repair to New York, where he entered the college before the end of himself, he possessed a manly self-reliance.

He hended events in their widest aspects and rela.

The contemmed the grovelling condition of a clerk," fretted at the narrow bounds of his island cage, and to a friend of his ordinary from the content way to for futurity; we have seen such schemes successful when the projector is constant." That way he prepared by integrity of conduct, diligence, and study. After an education as a merchant, during which he conce at least conducted a voyage, and once had the charge of his employer's business, he foun

hended events in their widest aspects and rela-tions. He never seemed above the object which engaged his attention, and he was always equal, without an effort, to the solution of the highest questions, even when there existed no precebrother, nor one person in whose veins ran the same blood as his own, adopted the volunteer

dents to guide his decision.

In this way, he never drew to himself admiration for the possession of any one quality in excess, never made in council any one suggestion that was sublime but impracticable, never in action took to himself the praise or the blame of undertakings astonishing in conception, but beyond his means of execution. It was the most wonderful accomplishment of this man, that, placed upon the largest theatre of events, at the head of the greatest revolution in human at fairs, he never failed to observe all that was possible, and at the same time to bound his as pirations by that which was possible.

A slight tinge in his character, perceptible only to the close observer, revealed the region from which he sprung, and he might be described as the best specimen of manhood as described as the best specime and was so keenly touched by the wretchedness of the down trodden, deserved to have been able to feel for an injured people; but he refused to do so. Having defined the word pension as "pay given to a State hireling for treason to his country," he was himself become a pensioner; and at the age of three score and six, with small hire, like a bravo who loves his trade, he set about the task of his work-masters. In a tract, which he called "Taxation no Tyranny," he echoed to the crowd the haughty anny," he schood to the crowd the haughty rancor, which passed down from the King and his court, to his council, to the ministers, to the aristocracy, their parasites and followers, with nothing remarkable in his party zeal, but the intensity of its bitterness; or in his manner, but its unparalleled insolence; or in his argument, but its grotesque extravagance.

tention of the moisture, whilst the growing plants effectually check evaporation from the surface. *This peculiar character of the moss sarrace. This pecunar character of the moss has presented an insuperable difficulty to any system of wholesale drainage—such as by sinking shafts in its substance, and pumping up the water by steam power. A shaft of thirty feet deep, Mr. Dixon has calculated, would only be effectual for draining a circle of one hundred wards—the water unniver down an inonly be enectual for draining a circle of one hundred yards—the water running down an incline of about five to one. It was found that a ditch three feet in depth only served to drain five yards on either side, and two ditches of this depth, ten feet apart, left a portion of the moss between them scarcely affected by the outlet.

It was doubtless a bold thing for George damping to entertain the idea of carriers depth, ten feet apart, left a portion of the moss between them scarcely affected by the outlet. It was doubtless a bold thing for George Sephenson to entertain the idea of carrying a railway over such a dismal swamp. One experienced civil engineer declared, before the Parliamentary committee, that no road could possibly be formed across the moss on which as carriage could stand, "short of the bottom," except by taking out all the soft stuff, and filling in the cavity with solid soil; and a Manchester builder, who was examined, could not imagine the feat possible, unless by arching over the moss, in the manner of a viaduct, from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side to the other. It was the old soil and a from one side of Kanasa desire to be admitted into the Union now.

In Pugh then proceeded to analyze the provisions of the Constitution lately framed at Leavenworth, with the view of showing that it established negro suffrage.

Mr. Pogh then proceeded to analyze the provisions of the Constitution lately framed at Leavenworth, which have now provisions of the Constitution and the frame of the constitution and the first of the wall of the directors became seriously alarmed; the proceed to analyze the provisions of the Constitution lately framed at from one side to the other. It was the old story of "nothing like leather." When the

so and the same purpose, were absoluted for the same purpose, were absoluted for the same purpose, were absoluted for the same supposed on the same purpose, and the same supposed of the same supposed of the same such same states of the same supposed of the same such same states of the same supposed of the same such same states of the same supposed to the supposed supposed the same supposed to the supposed supposed the same supposed to the supposed supposed the supposed supposed the same supposed to the supposed supposed the supposed supposed the same supposed to the supposed supposed supposed the supposed supposed supposed the supposed supposed supposed supposed the supposed s

mental through the considered and the second to confort him by the assembly a work of the confort process of the process of the process of the confort process of the process of the confort process of the process of the confort process of the proc The Register would be specifically supported the register of the specific product of the specific prod

as to the fearful bursting of the diseduces of revolution; and he have not that God was do it ga work which about leave the nations of the earth to joy.

CHAT MOSS CHOLARD AND ITS ALLWAY.

From an article on he 'Difficulties of Bailway Englance of the country Review.

The first, and, even to this day, one of the most remarkable work, was the saking the road over that the country review.

The first, and, even to this day, one of the country review.

The first, and, even to this country review.

The first, and, even to this day, one of the country review.

The first, and, even to this day, one of the country review.

The first, and, even to this country review.

The distinct of the old about the terminate of the country review of increased confidence to the engineer in the road over the thirty of the country review.

The distinct of the old about the terminate of the permanent road.

The digging of drains had for some time to review and the country review of increased the formation of the permanent road.

The digging of drains had for some time to review and the country review of the country review of the country review.

The draw of the Liverpool and Manchester line which the road over the permanent with review square miles in extent. In most places is a sea of that it is incapable of supporting a man or a horse; and if an iron rod to place the permanent value of the permanent val

as it is; the House had insisted on submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people. The difference between them had relation only to the character of the instrument framed at Lecompton, and the committee, in seeking to transfer the disagreement to another subject, had rather raised a new question than fairly met or composed the outstanding dissensions. And what was this new question? On its face it purported to be a proposition to secure a And what was this new question? On its face it purported to be a proposition to secure a vote on the acceptance or rejection of certain land grants, which vote, however, is to decide the acceptance or rejection of the Lecompton Constitution. The land grants are the bait, the Lecompton Constitution is the trap in which it is hoped to catch the people of Kansas by this arrangement. arrangement.

The terms of the proposition, moreover, are so constructed as to serve the purpose of political juggling—affording to the North the pretence of virtually submitting the Constitution, twenty to thirty feet in depth, causing the reand nailed. They were afterwards covered over and affording to the South a pretence for deny and affording to the South a pretence for denying that it is submitted. That the proposition
would be rejected by the people of Kansas, it
required no spirit of prophecy to predict; for
if, on the 4th of January last, they rejected the
Lecompton Constitution with an ordinance affirming land grants to the amount of thirty
millions of dollars, how much more would they
reject the Lecompton Constitution with an ord

and nailed. They were afterwards covered over with clay, and were simply an underground sewer, formed of wood instead of bricks. The expedient succeeded, and the road across the centre of the moss was rendered firm and sure. The embankment upon the edge of the bog at the Manchester end proved less complying. Moss, as dry as it could be cut, was bronght up in small wagons; but the bank had not been raised to three or four feet in height before the material, light as it was, broke through the heathery surface of the bog, and supk. More moss was emptied in, with no better result; and for many weeks the process was continued, without any visible embankment having been made. It was the duty of the resident engineer, when

ing up the moss with solid stuff from the botstory of "nothing like leather." When the survey of the line was made, only the edges of the moss could be entered upon, and that with difficulty. One gentleman, of considerable weight and rotundity, when endeavoring to obtain a stand for his theodolite, found himself suddenly sinking. He immediately threw himself down, and rolled over and over until he reached the firm ground, in a sorry mess. Other attempts which were subsequently made to enter upon the moss for the same purpose, were abandoned for the same reason—the want of a sufficiently solid stand for the theodolite.

The act authorizing the construction of the same and of piling the roadway. The latter plan was in effect to construct a four-mile viaduct of timber across the moss, from twenty to thirty feet high. The expense appalled the directors; and the question then arose, whether the work was to be proceeded with or abandoned. The Worseley and Trafford men, who lived near the call knowledge of moss work, declared the completion of the road to be utterly impracticable. "If you knew as much about Chet Moss as we do," they said, "you would never have entered of the ballot-box, when placed in the hands of the ballot-box, when placed in the hands of these same partisans, as was done by the substitute of the arometical construction of the same reason—the want of a sufficiently solid stand for the theodolite.

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. another for a free State. He was willing to another for a free State. He was willing to see a fair settlement, but it could not be accomplished by this fraud, which would only lead to further disturbance, and probably to bloodshed. Why, then, seek to danb with this antempered mortar? Why seek to cook up this side issue? He would never consent to attaching a badge of inferiority to the North, by offering a premium for alave States. Let this measure pass, and he would not be surprised if the whole Northern delegation to the next Congress came pledged to receive and consider any application Kansas might make, provided it was republican in form. The North would never submit to this unequal and unfair arrangement. FIRST SESSION. Wednesday, April 28, 1858.

unfair arrangement.

Mr. Gilman, of Maine, inquired if, in the opinion the gentleman from Georgia, the Le-compton Constitution was by this bill submitted to the people of Kansas.

Mr. Stephens. I tell the gentleman frankly, it is not

it is not.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, proceeded to argue that new States cannot be formed without the consent of Congress, and cited various precedents of conditions imposed upon new States at the time of their admission. He denounced the Lecompton Constitution, and opposed the substitute hill as a dishonorable bribe and a menace. It was the last attempt of the Federal Government to force upon a free people a Constitution made for them under Government auspices. They violated the Lecompton Constitution in this very bill, by providing for an election to be conducted contrary to the provisions of that instrument. visions of that instrument.

After further debate, Mr. Stephens moved an adjournment; which was carried—yeas 107, nays 105.

Thursday, April 29, 1858.

The deficiency bill, which had been returned to the Senate by the House of Representatives, with a refusal on the part of the latter to conwith a refusal on the part of the latter to concur in certain amendments of the former, was called up by Mr. Hunter, who stated that he had been instructed by the Committee on Finance to move that the Senate recede from its amendments. The motion to recede was lost—yeas 18, nays 22; after which, the Senate insisted, and ordered a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The report of the Kansas conference committee being then taken up—
Mr. Douglas declared his opposition to the bill of the committee, the terms of which seemed to him unfair and unequal, offering, as they do, to the people of Kansas, a bounty on the one hand and a penalty on the other. They were left, it is true, to strike down the Lecompton Constitution, but the question was

Lecompton Constitution, but the question was put in such a manner as to hold out an induce-ment to vote in its favor, while a disability was reject the Lecompton Constitution with an or-dinance affirming land grants to the amount of less than five millions of dollars?

Mr. Pogh defended the substitute of the comattached as a consequence of voting it down.

The Constitution itself was not fairly submitted. This bill contained important concessions, but they did not reach the great principle for but they did not reach the great principle for which he was contending. If amended so as to present the single question of admission, uncomplicated with land grants, or if the people were allowed by its terms to form another Constitution in case they rejected that of Lecompton, with the same land grants for both, he would be free to give to the bill his support, though not liking all its details. Or if it had been proposed to end the controversy by establishing at once the general principle that all mittee, as a fair compromise of the differences between the two Houses. This bill proposed nothing more than to inquire whether the peo-ple of Kansas desire to be admitted into the lishing at once the general principle that all the Territories (Kansas included) should pro-ceed to form a Constitution and State Government only after it is ascertained that they have a sufficient population to entitle them to one Representative in the popular branch of Con-gress, he would have been willing to make that proposition the basis of adjustment. But he could not accept one ratio for slave States and another for free States. willing to recognise such a precedent? He closed his earnest argument by avowing his determination to adhere to the great principle of popular sovereignty in all its logical consequences, whatever might be the personal con-sequences to himself.

Mr. Brown declared that he did not like the

Mr. Brown declared that he did not like the bill of the committee, and he presumed that few Southern Senators were satisfied with it. So carnestly, however, did he desire to end the pending sectional agitation, that he was willing to accept this bill as a measure of peace. He did not understand the bill to submit the Constitution to the rote of the peace who

of the King for having knocked off his fellowsubject's hat, and, the pardon being readily
granted, then informed his Majesty that the
fellow's head was in it, and that was knocked
off too. So Congress would submit the ordinance, and, if that was voted down, it was provided that Lecompton should be considered as
voted down too, and they would have done by
indirection what it was maintained that neither
Congress nor the people of Kansas had any
power to do, directly or indirectly.

But the South must speak for itself, and he
would proceed to consider how it affected the
North. It was effensive the North, in that it
implied a degradation in the conditions attach

tion, what is? And you, Mr. Cox, while sub-

as to insult the People of Kansas and the Peo-

free, and in favor of the slave States-virtually

assumes that Slavery should be encouraged and

Freedom discouraged, that the multiplication of

new slave States should be promoted, that of

new free States be retarded-sustairs Border

Ruffian rule in Kansas, the Lecompton Consti-

tution, the offspring of that rule, and the Pres-

ident's entire policy in regard to it. It is a de-

nial, not in terms, but in effect, of all the

charges of fraud and dishonesty against the

Lecompton Convention, an endorsement, not

in terms, but in effect, of its proceedings. Do

you doubt it? What does the Bill propose?

mine on a Free State Constitution, then she

must wait for all these privileges till she has a

population of ninety-three thousand souls!

Forty five thousand, the present number, will

entitle her to admission as a Slave State under

the Slave Constitution of Lecompton; ninety-

three thousand, or twice that number, is re-

quired for her admission as a Free State under

Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, Keitt, and their as-

represented the People of Kansas, formed in a

perfectly honest way a Constitution eminently

republican, and that the President has pursue

the right policy respecting it, naturally suppor

a Bill which embodies all these ideas, and

offers peculiar privileges to the People of Kan-

sas if they will sanction them. They can well

straction of Non-Intervention, for the sake of

this substantial advantage. They hold, too,

that the bill, remanding the People to a Terri

torial condition, should they refuse to come in

ander Lecompton, leaves the Territory open to

and the acts of the only Territorial Legislatur

But, what shall we say of the Democrati

members from the free States? Why are they

so ready to offer a premium on the growth of

slave States? Why are they so ready to impose

checks on the multiplication of free States?

their own institutions in favor of Slavery?

Why are they so anxious to maintain Slavery

in Kansas, that they will submit to the People

To Messrs. English, Foley, Cox, Pendleton,

tional one-What has occurred to induce you

to vote for a bill intended to constrain the Peo-

strain them to withdraw their protests and ac-

quiesce in the President's wishes, by a measure

which will not invest them with the dignity of

his choice, the Constitution which you lately

neld was the offspring of fraud! Your party,

in voting for this Bill, has but acted in its true

character, as the support and bulwark of Slavery and Slave Labor—it has been true to it-

self. Your misfortune is, that you have been

It is easy to say that, after all, the bribe and

the threat are alike insignificant-Kansas will

soon have the requisite population, and when

ever admitted, she will have the usual land

grants. That may be, but not by your act.

The discrimination inflicted by your bill may

not operate as a great hardship, but still it is

threat may be very paltry, and yet you cannot

People of Kansas to sanction a Slave Constitu-

And for what, after all, have you des

true, neither to your Party nor yourselves.

a State, unless they adopt the Constitu

they seem to recognise.

Mc. Lawrence said he proposed to say but a lew words in explanation of the vote he was alled upon to give. For some five months, in bedience to convictions of duty, he had been apparently acting against the Democratic party apparently acting against the Democratic party, in whose bosom he was born and trained, and to which all he was and all he expected to be was due. He had opposed the scheme of forcing a Constitution upon an unwilling and a resisting people; but this bill, while it was not all he desired, still gave him substantially what he

Mr. Clark, of New York, desired to know it e gentleman from Ohio claimed a monopoly

Mr. Cox. I demand the previous question

Some confusion ensued, when
Tellers were appointed on the previous question, and reported—ayes 103, noes 108. So the
demand for the previous question was not see Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, said he rose for he first time tince the subject of Kansas had seen before the councils of the country, to open is mouth on the subject. This bill was the gitimate fruit of the Kansas-Nebraska act,

legitimate fruit of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and must go with the impress of its origin upon it. Even its authors could not agree upon its meaning. Men who opposed the Senate bill sustained this measure, on the ground that it in effect submitted the Lecompton Constitution to the people, while the Senate managers of the committee and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Stephens] avowed that it did not submit the Lecompton Constitution. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. English] had maintained that it was a virtual submission.

Mr. English, of Indiana, denied that he had taken such ground. This bill was drawn in tolerable English, [laughter.] and he supposed the gentleman from Kentucky was competent to judge of the meaning of the words in it.

Mr. Marshall said then it must go forth that the author of the bill declined to explain its meaning. With regard to the gentleman from

meaning. With regard to the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Cox.] who had suddenly discovered such beauties in this wonderful bill, he was tempted to quote the hymn—

"Why should we mourn departed friends, Or shake at death's alarms? Tis but the voice that party sends, To call him to his arms." [Laughter.] Mr. Lawrence (in his seat) added-

And while the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest singer may return." [Ronewed laugh Mr. Marshall supposed the gentleman had quoted what was best suited to his own case.

Mr. Cox said he stood for the Democratic party, which was always ready to make compromises under the Constitution, and for the perpetuity of the Constitution. He acted only upon principle, but when he saw the substance, he would not run after the shadow.

Mr. Marshall continued his remarks. He

Mr. Marshall continued his remarks. He was opposed to the proposition, because it imposed a condition which was degrading to the North, making a distinction in favor of a Pro-Slavery Constitution. If the case had been reversed, the South would have rejected the insulting proposition with scorn. His constituents did not send him as a sectional representative, to see how much he could get from the North. He was nowillies to law down a principle which He was unwilling to lay down a principle which would work both ways, for how could the South escape the consequences of the precedent here-after? Gentlemen from the South were de-laded in expecting that Kanaas could be in-duced to accent this proposition. She would reject it; and what would be the consequences?

It would reopen all the sluices of sectional agitation. The North would unite to repeal this odious statute, which made a distinction against odious statute, which made a distinction against the North; and if he were a Northern man, he would conceive it to be a high duty to take that course, and to restore the equality. This House, next Congress, would be filled by those who came to repair this wrong, and the next movement would be to drag the South, under a sense of wounded honor, into a disunion movement. It was for this reason that he opposed the bill, and labored to preserve the equality of the two sections of his country.

He did not believe the Territorial Legislature had power to bind the people of Kansas by the acts of any Convention, nor that it had any legal right to initiate the Lecompton Constitution. For this reason, he had opposed the Senate bill, preferring to listen to the voice of the

ate bill, preferring to listen to the voice of the people of Kansas; for the whole question was, whether Congress should heed the voice of the ought to be extremely cautious to base their rules of action upon the principles of justice and constitutional right. Let them lay this report on the table, have another conference if they pleased, and agree upon a bill which would leave only an enabling act, and he would be able to vote for it. He wanted the Kansas difficulty settled, but not upon unjust principles
He understood that the Republican party on

insisted upon carrying out the idea of popular severeignty in good faith, by submitting question to a fair election in Kansas. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said that every R publican member voted upon the Crittende

publican member voted upon the Crittenden amendment with his eyes open, and with the distinct understanding that Northern Democrats voting with them pledged their faith and honor that they only desired to carry out their idea of popular sovereignty by a fair, open, manly contest in Kansas.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio. It is probably pretty generally known that I was about the last to come into that arrangement, and I assure to come into that arrangement, and I assu the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Burnet and this House, and the country, that the or s House, and the country, that the or ment I had was that I understood—

inducement I had was that I understood—for I did not hear it—that every gentleman be-longing to the Douglas wing of the Democracy stood pledged to their country and to each other to stand by that arrangement forever. [Voices on the Republican side, "That is it."

[Mr. Giddings was here suddenly seized with indisposition, and borne from the Hall.] Mr. Cox, of Ohio, appealed to the gent man from Kentucky to yield him the floor

Mr. Marshall declined to yield. He wanted the facts to go before the country, to explain why he voted with the "Black Republican" party. Upon such a vote, whenever cast or to be cast, he would stand with the Republican party, or any other party, which had the patriotism and honesty to stand with him. He quoted from the Richmond South to show that the issue with the extreme Southern men was, that Kansas should come in with Slavery or not at all. Were Southern men willing to go before the country upon that issue? Or were they standing on the platform of popular sovagainty? Would they raise up an aggressive Pro-Slavery party? Kontucky was not yet propared to go as far as that.

prepared to go as far as that.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, moved to postpone this question until the second Tuesday in May, at one o'clock P. M.

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, called for the pre-

tion, and resulted—year 101, nays 113.
So the House refused to lay the bill of

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said the vote just

port. In conclusion, he renewed the demand noes 107. So the previous question was not or the previous question.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, appealed to his colleague to withdraw the demand.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, also asked him to withdraw.

Mr. Cox said he would withdraw the motion in favor of his friend, [Mr. Lawrence.]

Mr. Campbell hoped he would allow the wonged in this matter. He could not permit this to reseauch matter.

this to pass unquestioned. It was simply a question of the degree to which the South question of the degree to which the Southnot the North—was to be injured. There was
nothing of advantage to the South in any of
these propositions in relation to Kansas.
Mr. Quifman, of Mississippi, in reply to a
question by Mr. Millson, stated that he opposed this bill upon the ground that it was a
submission back to the people of Kansas of the

ing a Constitution upon an unwilling and a resisting people; but this bill, while it was not all he desired, still gave him substantially what he had claimed.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, here raised some question, which was not distinctly understood.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, hoped his colleague would be heard.

Mr. Cox. I now renew the call for the previous question.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, said he had not the floor.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, asked to be allowed to give a notice in this connection.

Mr. Campbell appealed to his colleague to withdraw the demand.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, said the Democratic party was not the only one entitled to be heard.

Mr. Quitman did not consider the ordina as any part of the Constitution. If Congress should restrict the rights of the State, the re-striction would be void, because a new State ould only be admitted upon equal terms.

The House adjourned.

Friday, April 30, 1858.

The consideration of the report made by the ommittee of conference on the Kansas bill was esumed. Mr. Broderick, in a few remarks, declared his opposition to the substitute of the committee, which was designed, he thought, to keep Kansas out of the Union for an indefinite period, certainly during the term of the present Administration.

Mr. Doolittle quoted from statements made by the Secretary of Kansas Territory under Governor Geary, for the purpose of showing that immigration into Kansas had been greatly impeded by the troubles in that Tarritory and

hat immigration into Kansas had been green mpeded by the troubles in that Territory n its borders.

Mr. Pugh controverted the relevancy of thes

citations, the accuracy of which he neither ad-nitted nor impugned. Mr. Seward, in an elaborate argument, dissected the provisions of the bill presented by the conference committee.

Mr. Bigler had intended to make some re

marks in favor of the bill, which Mr. Seward had sought to prejudice in the eyes of the North, but would forbear for the purpose of coming to an immediate vote upon the bill, whose passage by the House was already spreading joy through-

by the House was already spreading joy throughout the country.

Mr. Cameron had not purposed to speak
against the bill, but when his colleague was so
swift to endorse a measure which was contrary
to the rights of free labor, he could not forbear
to raise his voice against it. It seemed to him,
moreover, in very bad taste for his colleague to
espouse this bill, as it was well known that he
|Mr. Bigler| had always assured the people of
Pennsylvania that Kansas would be and ought
to be a free State. The present bill would be
condemned by a majority of more than a hundred thousand in that conservative State.

Mr. Bigler said that he believed a majority
of the people in Pennsylvania would endorse
his vote.

After a-brief debate on a point of order, the After a brief debate on a point of order, the question was taken on concurring in the report of the committee of conference, which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 31, nays 22.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen. Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Davis, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—31.

and Yulee—31.

Nays—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chand-

kee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—22. Toombs, in the earlier part of the day, had stated that the managers of the two Houses could come to no agreement respecting their Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate recede

ried—yeas 26, nays 21.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday next by a vote of yeas 24, nays 20. HOUSE.

Mr. English, of Indiana, called for the regu ar order of business.

The Speaker stated the question to be the report of the conference committee in relation to Kansas, upon which the gentleman from New York [Mr. Clark] had the floor.

Mr. Clark, of New York, would only say now that he regarded this new scheme as eminently objectionable, and even more dangerous in its provisions than the Senate bill; and if he lived, he would vote against it.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked his colleague whether he considered the present bill reported by the committee of conference as a submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people?

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, objected to any answer to the constitutions.

swer to that question.

Mr. Cox had heretofore endeavored to explain his views on that subject. Although the Con-stitution itself was not submitted in so many words, yet the effect of the bill as he claimed,

words, yet the effect of the bill as he claimed, as the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Davis] had argued, and as his colleague must confess if he read the bill, was to give the people of Kansas a chance of striking down this Constitution, if they do not want it. Gentlemen might differ with him on that view, but that

was his understanding of the bill.

Mr. Campbell said the gentleman had not given him a direct answer. Though they might be defeated to day upon the principle of popular sovereignty, they would hereafter appeal to that higher tribunal—the people—and he called for a direct answer. for a direct answer.

Mr. Cox proposed to read the bill as

Mr. Campbell would only yield for an answer Some confusion here prevailed, several gen

lemen calling to order The Speaker said, as two or three gentles

bijected to interruptions, he would enforce to the allowing no member to interrupt execute allowing no member to interrupt execute a personal explanation.

Mr. Cox desired to say a word.

Messrs. Hughes, Letcher, and other gent

men, objected.

Mr. Campbell said, as the objections preve ed a full and explicit answer, he would ask to have read a letter from his colleague. The Clerk then read the letter, which was adressed by Mr. Cox to an anti-La

consent, so help him God, to waive the right of the people of Kansas to vote upon their Consti tution, or to see the banner of popular sover-eignty intrusted to his care draggled in the Le

eignty intrusted to his care draggled in the Lecompton mire.

Mr. Bowie, of Maryland. That was on the
original bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox (in his seat) said he still endorsed
every word of that letter.

Mr. Campbell said he had here not only the
promise of his colleague to vote for the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kan-

promise of his colleague to vote for the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas, but he had that promise sworn to—"So help me God"—with the same solemnity with which he took the oath of office. It could no longer be concealed that the men who within the next hour intended to vote this bill through, and send it to the North, the South, the East, and the West, as a great peace measure and a final settlement of the Kansas imbroglio, put entirely different constructions upon it. It would only increase the agitation, and, as he said of the Kansas Nebraska act, he believed it. would only increase the agitation, and, as he said of the Kausas Nebraska act, he believed it was fall of evil, and without the promise of any pool to any party or any section of the country. It is was not out of order, he would ask the chair man of the committee of conference [Mr. English] to declare whether he agreed with the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Stephens,] that this bill does not submit the Constitution to the people. He was waiting for a reply.

colleague [Mr. Clark] would be well enough to give the House and the country the views of mained true to their would say something in reply to the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Cox.] and in relation to the letter from him which had been read. On Monday last, the gentleman from Ohio came to his (Mr. H./a) deat, and read a letter, addressed, he believed, to the Ohio Statesman, dedressed, he believed, to the Unio Stateman, lenouncing the report of the committee of con-ference as the most infamous that could be made, and denouncing the chairman of that committee for having made the report.

Mr. Cox denied that the letter contained such

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, and others alled the gentleman from New York to order Mr. Housen, or I may have your to order.
Mr. Haskin said he was simply referring to facts, in order to show when the gentleman from Ohio obtained new light.
Mr. Houston, of Alabama, insisted that the continuous is sensely were not pertinent to the

gentleman's remarks were not pertinent to the bill before the House.

Mr. Cox hoped he would have an opportunity

Mr. Cox hoped he would have an opportunity to reply.

Mr. Haskin desired to say, further, that on Tuesday night following he met the gentleman from Ohio, when he again denounced the conference report. [Cries of "order."]

The Speaker said that the gentleman must see that his remarks assumed a personal character, and were not admissible.

Mr. Haskin was not imputing motives; he was only giving facts [Cries of "order,"] which could be proved.

Mr. Houston insisted upon his question of order, and that the gentleman from New York be required to take his seat.

The Speaker hoped the gentleman would proceed in order.

eed in order.
Mr. Haskin said, of the twenty-three origins

so-called Anti-Lecompton Democrats, only about twelve—the number of the Apostles— remained, determined to insist to the last, and about twelve—the number of the Apostles—remained, determined to insist to the last, and maintain their principles and their honor.

He agreed with the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Quitman,] that there was a submission to the people in effect. There was an alternative proposition, by which they could come in under Lecompton, or stay out indefinitely. The submission was of a thimble-rigging character. acter—an attempt to do by indirection what the South should only do directly; and it did not by direct means attain the end which, as a Northern man, he would like to have attained. But ern man, he would like to have attained. But his great objection was, that by the alternative proposition the North was degraded, while the South was dishonored. While 10,000 men voted against Lecompton last January, he could see no reason for debarring them in the future from voting for a Constitution to carry out their views. While the freemen of the North greatly outnumbered the freemen of the South, and while, in the last Presidential election, about three millions of votes were cast in the North to one million in the South, he could see no reason why Northern white men, if they behaved them selves, were not just as good as Southern men in the Territories. If this proposition was carried through, the Democratic party North was disbanded, and it was because he desired to see the party triumph in 1860 that he opposed this the party triumph in 1860 that he opposed this bill. In what he had said he had not designed to give offence to any man, but simply to state facts for the vindication of the twelve or thirteen Northern Anti-Lecompton Democrats who opposed. He renewed the call for the previous

The previous question was seconded withou put.

Messrs. Campbell. Clingman, and others

called for the yeas and nays, which were or-dered, and resulted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Ahl, Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce Brauch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caruthers, Cas kie, Clark of Mo., Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb John Cochrane, Cockerill, Corning, Cox, Craig of Mo., Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Cur mo., Orange of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Dewart, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Ficrence, Foley, Garnett, Gartrell, Gillis, Gilmer, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins Jewett, Jones of Tenn., J. G. Jones, Owen Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kunkel, Lamar, Lan-Mason, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Millson, Moore, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Ready, Reagan, Beilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw of North Carolina, Shorter, Sickles, Singleton, Smith Technique, Sont Control of Morth Carolina, Shorter, Sickles, State of Morth Carolina, Shorter, Sickles, Smith Carolina, Shorter, Singleton, Smith Carolina, Shorter, Smith Carolina, Shorter Singleton, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Vir-Singleton, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Talbott Trippe, Ward, Watkins, White, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer—112.

Nays—Meesrs. Abbott, Adrain, Andrews, Benhett, Billiughurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Bonham, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Bur-roughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark of Connecticut, Clark of New York, Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Comins, Consider Casair, Carrier Description of March Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Md., Davis of Indiana, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Gid-dings, Gilman, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harris of Md., Harris of Ill., Haskin, Hickman, Hoard, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Leiter, Love-joy, McKibbin, Marshall of Kentucky, Mar-shall of Illinois, Morgan, Morris of Pennsyl-vania, Morris of Ill., Morse of Maine, Morse of vania, Morris of Ill., Morse of Maine, Morse of N. Y., Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Quitman, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Shaw of Ill., Sherman of Ohio, Sherman of New

York, Smith of Illinois, Spinner, Stanton Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thayer Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Wal dron, Walton, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Maine, and Wilson—103. [The following gentlemen were announced as aving paired off: Messrs. Arnold, Dimmick Faulkner, Hill, Horton, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Montgomery, Morrill, Purviance, Taylor of New York, Taylor of Louisiana, Thompson, Stewart of Maryland, Washburne of Wisconsin, and Wood.]

So the report of the committee of conference was agreed to.

Mr. English moved to reconsider the vote

ust taken, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered, and result-

Subsequently, a message from the Senate an Subsequently, a message from the Senate announced that that body had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the subject of Kansas.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, said, as the great ques

tion was now disposed of, and it was customary and best after so great a storm of excitement to have a calm, he moved that when the House adjourn, it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion prevailed, and the House ad

Monday, May 3, 1858. SENATE. St. Clair Flats .- Mr. Chandler mo

ke up the resolution in relation to St. Clair Flats.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commer be instructed to report the bill heretofore ferred to them, making an appropriation the completion of the channel over the Clair Flats, in the State of Michigan, and Clair Flats, in the State of Michigan, and that the appropriation be reduced to \$55,000. Mr. Clay moved to lay the resolution on the table; and it was decided in the negative—

yeas 19, nays 22.

So the Senate refused to lay the resolution on the table. on the table.

Discussion was continued by Messrs. Clay,
Hamlin, Iverson, Chandler, Toombs, and Bigler, until near the hour for taking up the
special order; when
Mr. Slidell renewed the motion to lay the

resolution on the table, as the attendance was larger than when the question was first taken.

This motion was defeated by the following Vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick
Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson,
Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee,
Mason, Sebastian, Slidell, and Toombs—20.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler,
Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas.

Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That on and after Wednesday next

this House will meet daily at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M.; adopted.

Admission of Minnesota.—Mr. Stephens, of Admission of Minnesota.—Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, gave notice that after the morning hour to-morrow he would move to proceed to business on the Speaker's table, for the purpose of taking up the bill for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union.

The House went into Committee, and took up

the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of war of 1812. Mr. J. G. Jones raised a question of order

Mr. J. G. Jones raised a question of order, that the bill could not take precedence of the appropriation bills. The question of order was overruled, but on an appeal the decision of the Chair was reversed, so that the pension bill takes its place on the calendar.

The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was then discussed, on various amendments, until the adjournment.

During the sassion, a message was received

During the session, a message was received the President, transmitting certain exce from the President, transmitting certain exceed-ingly voluminous documents in relation to In-dian affairs on the Pacific const, which it was stated had cost the labor of six clerks for nine months to copy. A discussion arose as to the propriety of printing these documents, but a motion to print was finally voted down, and they were ordered to lie on the table.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1858.

Ere this, the telegraph has announced to the country the passage of the Kansas Conference Bill—the Bill to Bribe the People of Kansas to adopt the Lecompton Constitution. The subect came up in the House on the 28th, but no decision was obtained till Friday, in consequence of the apparently uncertain position of a few Southern men, who professed to consider the bill as involving a concession of Southern principles. We suppose no one doubted as to their final action, but their apparent opposition gave countenance to the Northern Democrate who claimed that the Bill conceded in fact the point of a submission of the Constitution to the

once, under the slave Constitution of Lecomp-Friday, the majority having resolved to close ton; but, if her People decline this, and deterthe matter, the previous question was sustained, and the vote on concurring in the report of the Committee stood 112 to 103. Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, and Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, were the only Southern Democrats voting in the negative, but, had the passage of the bill depended upon their votes, we have no doubt they would have been recorded in the affirmative. Davis, Harris, and Ricaud, of Maryland, Underwood and Marshall, of Kentucky, South Americans, maintained their ground, voting all the way through against the Report. Of the twenty-two Anti-Lecompton Democrats, thirteen only remained steadfast-Adrain, of N. J.; Clark and shall, Morris, Smith, and Shaw, Ill.; Chapman Hickman, and Montgomery, Pa.; McKibben Cal .- all of whom voted in the negative, except Montgomery, who had paired off with Lecompton member. The nine Anti-Lecompton Democrats who, after having done well fo a season, finally yielded their ground, and by their action and votes in support of the Conference bill, decided the struggle in favor of Lecompton, were English and Foley, Ind.; Jones, Pa.; Cox, Cockerill, Grossbeck, Hall, Lawrence, and Pendleton, Ohio-nine in all. Had these men stood by their original position, the vote against the bill would have been 112, or rather 113, for Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, would, in that case, have voted in the nega-

The same day, in the Senate, the report was concurred in, and the bill, having received the sanction of the President, is now a Law. As to the character of the measure, we have

It is dignified by calling it a compro it is simply a juggle. It has two voices-and was intended to have two voices. It has two aces-and every one who voted for it knows that it has two faces. Southern Democrat had taken the ground that the Lecompton Constitution was the legitimate work of a legitimate Convention, which had declined to submit it to the People for ratification or rejection, and that, therefore, Congress had no right to submit it, but was bound to accept it, if repul ican in form: that an act of Congress submitting the Constitution to the People of Kansas would be gross intervention, and, therefore, violation of the principles of the Kansas-Ne-

braska act, of the Cincinnati platform, and the vital policy of the South. Mr. Douglas and his associates held that, although the Convention that formed the Conitution was not an illegal one, it did not fairrepresent the People of Kansas, and that, not having submitted the Constitution to the popular will, Congress was bound to send that trument back, and secure to the People a

fair opportunity to decide for or against it. The Senate, controlled by those who mainained the former position, passed a bill to admit Kausas under the Lecompton Constitution with a disingenuous provise, not affirming the right of the People to change that instrument at any time, but disclaiming any intention to affirm the contrary, so as to give a pretext to Northern Democrats to claim the existence of

such a right. The House, at first controlled by the latte view, substituted for this bill, the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, submitting the Constitution to a fair popular vote in Kansas.

an odious discrimination. The bribe and the How to devise a plan to harmonize a sufficient number of the supporters of these directconceal that the object of them is to induce the y opposite views, was the problem. Surely, the Constitution must be submitted, or not tion which they abhor, nor can you deny that, if that Constitution be rejected, the organizacrats would rebel; if not submitted, Douglas Democrats. Compromise was out of the ques-tion; you might as well attempt to compronise between a yea and a nay. What was the your friends, yielded the position you at first took in defence of the great principle of self-government? For the sake of securing victory result? A juggle, nothing more, nothing less. Suddenly, the matter of land-grants, never dreamed or thought of, was raised to the digniand renewed strength to a party which, with a y of the main question, and the Lecompton onstitution tied on to a Land Ordinance, as a mere incident. This Ordinance is submitted to the popular vote; and, if adopted, the Constitution is adopted; if rejected, the Constitution is rejected. See the trickeryl Mr. Hunter says the Constitution is not submitted to the popular vote; and an all his rects with the forms of law, and in violation of law; dispossibly vote; and an all his rects with the forms of law, and in violation of law; dispossibly vote; and an all his rects with the forms of law, and in violation of law; dispossibly vote; and an all his rects with the forms of law, and in violation of law; dispossibly vote; and an all his rects with the forms of law, and in violation of law; dispossibly vote; and an all his rects with the forms of law, and in violation of law; dispossibly votes; and an all his rects with the forms of law, and in violation of law; dispossibly votes; and an all his rects with the violation of law; dispossibly votes with the violation votes with the violation of votes with the violation votes with votes popular vote; and so all his party, with the missed in diagrace five Democratic Governors, exception of Bonham and Quitman, think who could not make up their minds to sanction

The Speaker said, with half a dozen objections, it would not be in order for the gentleman to reply
Mr. Campbell. Then we shall "meet at Philippi," and discuss this question where the rules of this House do not apply.
Mr. Haskin, of New York, had supposed his colleague [Mr. Clark] would be well enough to give the House and the country the views of the sexion for the repairs and security of the autil Lecompton: Demograte who still reboth wrong. The Constitution is not submitted in form or directly. Mr. Hunter is right to

at this session for the repairs and security of the works heretofore commenced for the improvement of harbors and navigable rivera."

This amendment, after some discussion, was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 22.

Indian Appropriation Bill.—The amendments made by the committee having been agreed to, and the bill reported the Senate—Mr. Trumbull spoke at some length against passing a bill with that magnitude of appropriation without mature investigation.

Mr. Hunter rejoined, and the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 26, nays 9.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after some time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

House session for the repairs and security of the wrong. The Constitution is not submitted and giving to the Slave Power in the Senate that it is simply to this extent. The Constitution is submitted, in fact, and indirectly. Mr. Cox is right to this extent. The Constitution is not submitted, in fact, and indirectly. Mr. Cox is right to this extent. The Constitution is not submitted, in fact, and indirectly. Mr. Cox is right to this extent. The Constitution is submitted, in fact, and indirectly. Mr. Cox is right to this extent. The Constitution is submitted, in fact, and indirectly. Mr. Cox is right to this extent. The Constitution is not submitted, in fact, and indirectly. Mr. Cox is right to this extent. The Constitution is not submitted, in fact, and giving to the Slave Power in the Senate the advantage of two more votes. You have succificed by Mr. Cox. You.

Mr. Hunter: Popular Sovereignty is insulted by Mr. Cox. You.

Mr. Hunter rejoined, and the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the efficient without mature investigation.

Mr. Hunter rejoined, and the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 26, nays 9.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after some this act of interventio this act of intervention by prescribing to them of Congress, and they dictate its policy; while be their qualifications, and you give to the Federal Administration the control of the elecand Slaveholding empire. And, for this Party, you abandon your friends, give up your position. If this be not plain, palpable intervention, sacrifice your consistency, consent to mitting in fact and indirectly this Slave Consti-place a stigma upon Kaness and Free Institutation to the popular vote, do it in such a way tions, and yet expect to be sustained by your ple of the Free States. You and your asso-We shall not doubt as to the decision of ciates say, we submit this Constitution to you; the People of Kansas. They will reject the

reject or accept, as you will. If you accept, bribe, and scorn the threat. They will not you shall be clothed with the dignity of a State stultify themselves, and justify their oneat once, and receive several millions of acres at once, and receive several millions of acres
of the Public Domain; but if you reject, we
shall promise you no lands at any time, nor shall
tion, an Administration which has insulted and you come in as a State until you have ninetyoutraged them. They will send you their Leavthree thousand population. You. Mr. Hunter. three thousand population. You, Mr. Hunter, secure the form of non-submission; you, Mr. will reject it. They will vote down your Le-Cox, secure the substance of submission; but compton fraud, and, by the next session of both of you unite in an act of Congressional Congress, you will be again called upon to adinterventic against the majority of the People mit them, as a free State, and again there will Kansas; both of you are guilty of an insult be agitation and discussion, which you boast o Popular Sovereignty, by attempting, through are now closed forever. But you will be blind a bribe and a threat, to constrain that majority and stubborn-Kansas will be rejected, thrust o accept a Constitution which they have twice back into the Territorial condition, and her only hope will be in a Republican House, and But enough of the trickery of the Bill. The a Republican President. The whole question American People are not fools, and nobody will of Slavery will be inseparably associated with be deceived by the juggle who does not wish her, will go into the elections, be the one topic of every canvass, determine the result : and Another point concerns us more. We can this is your mode for ending the question, and easily understand how such members as giving peace to the country, and triumph to of Ohio and Haskin of New York made speeches. Toombs, Stephens, and Keitt, should vote for the measure, even at the expense of their consistency, and of their professed principle of Kansas—another Congress, the decision of

Non-Intervention. It discriminates against the the People of the United States. In 1850, statesmen were almost deified for adjusting so wisely the Question of Slavery, and People congratulated one another on the end of controversy and permanent restoration

> In 1854, your cannon exultantly proclaimed that the great controversy was again adjusted, this time finally, and the country now might alumber undisturbed. Four years of unexampled agitation followed, and now, in 1858, more exultantly than ever,

To give Kansas the usual land grants and salt versy is settled, and permanent peace estabspring privileges, and make her a State at lished! The People do not believe you-they begin to think your statesmanship a sham, your leg islation a blunder—and in 1860, if we under stand them, they intend to try new men, a new

your booming guns announce that this time,

certainly, now and forever, the great contro-

party, and a new adjustment. THE DISCUSSION CLOSED.

The debates and proceedings in Congress on the Kansas Question have been closed for the time. We therefore crowd into this number of the Era Free-State Constitution, and as to the land as much matter relating to it as possible, so as grants, in that case, the bill provides nothing. to secure more room in our columns hereafter for other topics. The proceedings of the House sociates, believing that slave labor is preferable are interesting: preserved the year and nays, to free, that slave institutions are the basis of a higher civilization than free institutions, that compton Convention was fairly called, fairly haps the best for general circulation, although several other speeches, equally able in some espects, were made, we give up to it the page enerally devoted to news.

THE LITERARY MISCELLANY OF THE ERA We are aware that, for some time past, owing to the engrossing character of the Congress proafford to forego for the time the barren abceedings, our Literary department has suffered. We intend hereafter to give more room and attention to it. We shall soon commence the publication of a story or novel, from the pen of a distinguished European novelist, and also fur-nish other matter adapted to the taste of the Slavery, by the decision of the Supreme Court general reader.

Next week, we shall notice some very aluable new publications.

THE PROPLE OF KANSAS AND THE ENGLISH

The Administration Party, through Govern r Denver, the Secretary of State of Kansas Why are they so ready to discriminate against and the Attorney General, will conduct the election which is to decide the fate of the Eng lish proposition. Let the People be on the alert to prevent fraudulent voting, to detect and exthere no alternative but that of becoming a

pose fraudulent returns. slave State, or remaining a slave Territory? The Administration will strain every nerve o secure a majority of votes in favor of the Cockerill, Hall, Groesbeck, Lawrence, and proposition. Let the Free-State men unite to Jones, we put these questions, with this addiman against it; let there be no divisions, no cunning management, no plans for voting yea, so as to secure the land grants and get into the ple of Kansas to adopt a Constitution, which Union as a State, under the illusion that they you have all along contended was conceived in can then set aside the Lecompton Constitution fraud, and was twice repudiated by the great Such a course would involve them in defea majority of that People? You would not force and disgrace. Unite as one man to vote down the abhorred thing upon them-ob, no-but the proposition and the Lecompton Constitu you would bribe and threaten them to adopt it! tion, openly, directly, and thus rebuke the Administration and the Party which have insulted You would not sustain the President's policy, of utterly disregarding the protestations of the and outraged you. People of Kansas, but you would gently con-

> TUESDAY IN CONGRESS. The Senate, after the morning hour, consid ered the subject of the Fishing Bounties, and

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, spoke against them very The House, at one o'clock, took up the Min nesota bill. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, spoke against the bill, and Mr. Jenkins, of Virginis followed him in its favor. Mr. Garnett, of Vir

ginia, spoke against the bill in a humorous

style, agreeing in the main with Mr. Sherma SAN SALVADOR.—The latest news from San Salvador date the last of March. The mes-sage of Don Ignacio Gomez was read to the Chambers, February 27. Hedenounced in strong terms the filibustering spirit of a portion of American citizens—with justice, we are sorry to say. The Don bestows much atten the inland condition of his country. It pable, he claims, of producing almost every thing—cocos, coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco &c. In its foreign relations, San Balvador i without trouble. She mediates between Cost

Rica and Nicaragua in the Transit Company's The Star of this city favors the idea that Congress shall buy a number of volumes of Mr. Benton's great work, the Abridged De bates of Congress. good sand view to plant Slavery in Kansas, repealed the

> RECENT ELECTIONS.—The town elections Michigan give 313 to the Republicans,

La Crosse, and Beloit, have chosen Republica In Wisconsin, Racine, Oshk

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The House of Representatives, by agreement, took up the Compromise Kansas bill last the enemy of the Fourierites of France, (and in Wednesday week. At one o'clock, the House his treatment of them he certainly makes his prowas very full, and the galleries were crowded. fessions good,) really practices to a great extent It was soon made manifest that the Lecompton-ites were without the power to enforce the pre-to the French throne, he has provided work for vious question, and it was not moved. Mr. the poor of Paris, and he has decreed that Howard, of Michigan, the dissenting member \$32,000,000 more be appropriated to the extenof the House committee, delivered an effective sion of public works in Paris. It is not that speech, and was followed by other gentlemen he would tax France at this rate merely to on both sides of the question. At about four beautify Paris, but he knows that a vast class Mr. Stephens, wishing to gain time, moved an ployment, did he not keep them at work. So he or two members who were opposed to the bill provides work for the people, teaches them that wanted an opportunity to explain their votes.

Thursday last, the House was full and the a majority. Soon after the journal was read, Mesers. Cox and Lawrence, of Ohio, announced that they should vote for the bill, and made speeches in defence of their votes. The previous question was moved, but not sustained, as several Southern gentlemen were not prepared to cut off debate. While Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, was delivering a very effective and elequent speech, Mr. Giddings interrupted him, to state his reasons for giving his vote for the Montgomery amendment, and, the moment he had finished, he fell back in a fainting fit. Great excitement ensued, but in a Nesses of London, that he has already received short time Mr. Giddings recovered sufficiently to be able to vote upon the preliminary questions. The day was one of the stormiest in the Louse this session, and no vote was had upon there were collected for Mr. Clagg, in this re-

Friday, in the House, the English Compromise bill came up for final consideration. per pound, while American cotton of a similar The Lecomptonites, after allowing two of their own men to explain the reasons for their votes, moved the previous question, and would not allow the Opposition the same privilege. By threatening a resort to dilatory motions, however, an opportunity for further debate was ex: torted from the majority, and Messrs. Campbel the Slave Democracy: Be it so, another ses- They both paid their respects to Mr. Cox, of Ohio, who voted for the bill, though he was opposed to it the first part of the week. After a very boisterous and exciting session, the bill passed by a decided majority, and the House | in view of the recent action of the New 1 on East Methodist Episcopal Conference, charge adjourned over to Monday. Mr. Giddings was in his place as usual, having entirely recovered from his attack of the day before. A few days ago, the Doorkeeper of the House

of Representatives stated to the Speaker that one of his aids had discovered in one of the slave States in the South. The Method vaults under the rotunda boxes of books cover. Church, according to the South, has insidic ed with ashes and rubbish. The Speaker or designs against the institution of Slavery dered an examination, and 25,000 volumes therefore it must be watched closely and guar were disinterred, many of them nearly spoiled, ed against. We would suggest to the vig but all valuable books. Among them were 300 ones at Richmond, that the Bible itself has fall sets of the works of John Adams and rec- signs against their darling institution. and ords of the debates in Parliament. This shows they are prudent, they will keep it not on what sort of care is taken of the property of the from slaves, but from white men. It is a day nation by the paid officials.

The new regiments of volunteers will, it is said, both consist of mounted riflemen. They cannot be called out till the deficiency bill is

Mr. Giddings received a letter recently from a citizen of a slave State, stating that a friend of his had died, leaving a will by which one of his slave women is set free, and \$1,000 barque Osprey, Captain Nash, and has is set apart to remove her to a free State. The extensive purchases of all kinds of provi balance is to be secured to her in a safe investvolvers, balls, with the usual military allow ment. The writer of the letter applied to Mr. Giddings for information, and the latter recom- has lately come in for \$30,000 cash, and, b mends that the woman be sent to Mercer or one of the most persevering men living, be ha Shelby counties, in Ohio, where there are flour. resolved to kill two birds with the one sto have schools and churches, neat villages; and, as a class, are in as good a condition as their white neighbors.

FORT SNELLING .- The Select Committee or dered by the House of Representatives to inquire into the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation, have reported, after three months of in vestigation. The committee have fifty-two witnesses, and the transaction has received a thorough examination. They express the opinion that the Secretary of War had no authority of law to dispose of the Reservation; that the sale was conducted in an unfair and illegal manner; that the post should not have been adelphia, in the care of Dr. Wistar.

eold, as it was essential and important for miliWashington correspondent of the Boston tary purposes; and that the price paid was entirely disproportionate to the value of the property. It is also stated that the evidence shows has been slightly indisposed, but is about

that Franklin Steele was not the sole purchaser, but that a band of speculators, styling themselves "the New York Company," used him as their tool for the purpose of getting a portion of the reservation. portion of the reservation.

the Secretary of War. The minority of the committee make a report, exculpating the Secretary from all blame.

who have gone back to the Administration fold, over the bridge made by the conference committee, are getting a part of their reward lowed by the Hannibal City, which was gain large installments of their reward. in large instalments of sweet praise from Government of the excitement of the ernment journals. Hear the wide-awake Star of this city upon Mr. English: "Mr. English, of Indiana, is fairly to be con

gratulated on his escape from the very jaws of Republican partyism, so recently gaping wide open, with longing tongue out, to lap him into that. Moloch of over 'fast' gentlemen in politics. We knew him well for many years before he worked his way into a seat in Congress, for one of the most emphatic, and, we thought, sagacious members of the Democratic party with whom we ever associated. When we found him playing, as we thought, into the hands of abolitionism on the great question in issue before the country, we fairly held out breath in amazement. Yet we did not despair of him; on the contrary, we concluded that so ber second thought would ere long vindicate the integrity of his devotion to the cause of Democratic principles."

If the Star held its breath when Mr. English voted against the Senate bill, we fear it must have been in danger of fainting entirely away when it saw Mr. Quitman and some of his friends vote against the compromise bill.

THE YAISABRI TREATY.—This treaty has passed the Niceraguan Legislature by a majority of two-thirds. By the terms of this treaty, the United States keeps open the transit route by troops, if necessary, defending it from foreign invasion, and

LOUIS WAPOLEOW

Louis Napoleon, though he professes to be clock, the previous question was moved, but of workmen in that city would be without enrament, and it was carried, because one | does what the admirers of Fourier recommend-Lecompton was in a minority, evidently, on and for pay. He is doubtless well aware that it is the very class which he employs that makes it is the very class which he employs that makes revolutions in France, and he takes the casiest ralleries crowded. It was soon known, or at the great class of laborers in the largest cities least rumored, that the Lecomptonites were in are at work upon good pay, there will be no revolution, for, in a revolution, however high the men who plan and direct it may be, the fighting is always done by the workmen-by the common people. Louis Napoleon is shrewd enough, then, in taxing France severely to keep the malcontents at work, but it is scarcely fair for him or his friends at the same time to denounce the Communists of France, while he adopts one of their cardinal principles.

> AFRICAN COTTON .- Thomas Clagg, a large Manchester cotton spinner, writes to the Daily considerable consignments of cotton from Africa. It comes from African traders in and about Abbeokuta, who collect it. Last year. gion, 1,250 bales, of 100 pounds each. Th cotton costs him but eight and one-half cent quality costs fourteen cents. More than to hundred cotton-growers have already gone out to Africa, ordered and paid for by the natives and there is a prospect of a vast increase of the production of this staple in different parts of Africa. It would be not a little remarkable Africa, whose children have been so injured b cotton culture in America, should, through the culture upon her own soil, give her down-tred Insidious Designs .- The Richmond South

upon the Methodist Church North insidious de signs against Slavery in Delaware, Maryland and even in Virginia itself. These Method intimates the South, are endeavoring to detail gerous book in the South, notwithstanding it interpreted to support Slavery.

Col. KINNEY .- A Panama corresponden the New York Herald writes

" News has just reached me that the fam Col. Kinney is on the point of starting in Aspinwall, nominally on a commercial spelation; but I think I can see the cat under meal-tub. The Colonel has chartered of nawder. You are aware that the Col possession of that million of acres in Mosq which he claims under the Shepherd and B grant. 'He says the treaty fully provides him, and he is resolved to have his own, pi fully if possible, but have it he must. His rival in Greytown will create a sensation you may look out for stirring times in the

Several other gentlemen go with the Co in the new expedition, and they are confid of success; but if their object be to steal province, they would be very likely to fail-if it to go to work and colonize the country in peaceful manner, they may succeed.

Senator Sumner is understood to be in

well now as when he reached here two since. On last Wednesday, while in the They comment severely upon the conduct of time to vote. The next morning he was ame, and very much exhausted

The burning of the steamer Ocean near St. Louis, by which some twenty of persons perished, was the result of the for racing which prevails on our

J. H. Deniston, one of the escaped passeng gives a vivid account of the affair: "Some of the men went down into the hi "Mr. English, of Indiana, is fairly to be con-restulated on his escape from the very jaws of depublican partyism, so recently gaping wide open, with longing tongue out, to lap him into hat Moloch of over 'fast' gentlemen in lying there, one of the firemen, in pul-his rake, jerked a live coal, as is supp the wood, when it was immediately igni

in Jority of two-thirds. By the terms of this treaty, the United States keeps open the transit route by troops, if necessary, defending it from foreign invasion, and we also agree to preserve peace in Nicaragua—in other words, we do not allow such filibustors as William Walker to disturb the State. San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sud are made free ports, and all American citizens who choose can reside in Nicaragua, and enjoy all the privileges of Nicaragua citizens. It is thought by the sanguine that under this treaty Nicaragua will be peacefully Americanized.

ARIZONA—Several companies, we learn, are forming, in the Northern States, to settle in Arizona. The Benate Territorial Committee, aware that if the President's recommendation respecting Arizona was carried out, that the new territory would be settled by people from the free States, take good care that no Territorial organization for Arizona shall be made.

"He jumped when the rest did, and, landius safely, he began to throw into the river all pieces of wood or logs he could gather on the shore, he saw the wond trushing over the top of the boat, some on thurricane roof, and some, even, with their clarks of the saw one mother bring three children to the saw one mother bring the child the saw one mother bring three children to the saw one mother bring three children to the saw one mother bring three children to the saw o

water, and we that while the poor woman wheel-house to jump, whi caught by he the railing, dell was one he "The ladic gage, some of and then jum concerned or dren, and raing for help, senug thems one or two ward posts at now. The women on b Gov. Robin turn to Kan Fitchburg, an late State tree settlers in the A violent of S. C. Pomers Kansas City, the noted ru of accomplice of the court has been stabling for

NO.

heavy caue, as the bone of la slighter injuri-was unarmed pistol on the that his body cocked, ready motion in sel acting judge, house, made a Dick Murphy, desist or he w was arrested b roy was taken where his arm ed to Wyand tried the ner agree—one of Calhoun, hold smallest sum trial was ord on bail. Titu saloon, and is of Kansas Cit There was a April, between place, and an Thompson. I bowie knife,

The Free-Sta officers under was to be he settlers were against the sa measure is co aimed by the of Kansas. O occasioned by comprising the in the Territor every possible actual settlers years, taking s Gen. Lane h He replied, tha aut business. Geologist of M

of eastern Kan is also of the o tion in Kansa regenerate and western portio worth has latel coin, and Serge army, has be large supply of session, and an teen him make On Monday It appears Mr. viously refused Porter's Spirit bought a tick Wilkes, the pro nied the critic Ullman's right were about to oby an officer, u

Tilman early i

that the reporte again to create Toe arrests cr

large crowd ass to preserve th critic were hel after returned i The Leavenv York Times fur teresting intelli statements and made his escap gives very diffe of the "Saints," een current. ight the Unite mys they have tary stores of a of their having nd ready for whole number good soldiers d Young will have

cently in the vi was subsequen of teamsters. Elizor Wrigh geant of Lawr Express) have missioners, in George T. Steam It is reporte resign the presid Felton is going

run away as so

States are in es

W Jack Repshe

Vice Preside Louisville, Ky. The Common tendered the fi The Governo

Convention to Union. Funny Augustus Br Alfred A. Burn tenant Governo for the Speake House of Repre favor of the for

The people of presented a ne replace the one Wendell Boll more and Ohio tract to build the made through it a million and a

There has be California, that Department rethe purposes of what was not was taken out the transaction hungry partsian

APOLEON. ough he professes to be ierites of France, (and in ie certainly makes his propractices to a great extent

VOL. XII.

ples. Since his accession he has provided work for nd he has decreed that appropriated to the exten-in Paris. It is not that e at this rate merely to e knows that a vast class city would be without em. keep them at work. So he s of Fourier recommend people, teaches them that the State for employment doubtless well aware that ich he employs that makes e, and he takes the easiest insurrection. So long as borers in the largest cities good pay, there will be no revolution, however high and direct it may be, the lone by the workmen-by Louis Napoleon is shrewd axing France severely to ts at work, but it is scarcely

friends at the same time to nunists of France, while he cardinal principles. N.—Thomas Clagg, a large spinner, writes to the Daily that he has already received guments of cotton from African traders in and who collect it. Last year, d for Mr. Clagg, in this reof 100 pounds each. The at eight and one-half cents merican cotton of a similar teen cents. More than two owers have already gone out and paid for by the natives, spect of a vast increase of the staple in different parts of be not a little remarkable if dren have been so injured by

America, should, through the

wn soil, give her down-tred-ONS .- The Richmond South. ent action of the New York piscopal Conference, charges st Church North insidious de ery in Delaware, Maryland, in itself. These Methodists th, are endeavoring to detac ed States from their fellow the South. The Methodist to the South, has insidio he institution of Slaverye watched closely and guardould suggest to the vigilar that the Bible itself has de darling institution, and, i they will keep it not onl om white men. It is a dane South, notwithstanding it i port Slavery.

-A Panama correspondent rald writes:

reached me that the fam on the point of starting from ally on a commercial special K I can see the cat under the Colonel has chartered the Captain Nash, and has made es of all kinds of provision several cases of muskets, h the usual military allowan are aware that the Colone n for \$30,000 cash, and, bein to handsome profit, and tak
to million of acres in Mosquit
under the Shepherd and Hale
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gentlemen go with the Colo edition, and they are confide if their object be to steal ould be very likely to fail-if it and colonize the country in they may succeed. er is understood to be in l

e care of Dr. Wistar.

armed by the reports in reg now affoat in the papers. tly indisposed, but is about the ne reached here two w en he reached here two were. Wednesday, while in the Crary, he was notified that tout voting ou the admission in he walked rather fast from he Senate, reaching his seat The next morning he was ve

of the steamer Ocean S by which some twenty or to ich prevails on our West nstitutes one of the chief pation. The Ocean Spray r Peoria, Illinois, and was lannibal City, which was gain the passengers on both with the excitement of the

th the excitement of the in, one of the escaped passenge count of the affair:
he men went down into the ho
p a barrel of turpentine, wh
igned to some person in Peo
t an axe, and split a hole in
barrel, and then, under orders an axe, and split a hole in parrel, and then, under orders pped the fluid out, and threw that was lying by. This was lough, and the head of the bar in, and a bucket with a piece used to dip out the turpentithis time was standing not me from the furnace doors. At the bucket and sprinkling wood were taken up, and the the bucket and springers
f wood were taken up, and it
into the barrel, and then
n the barrel and furnace.
ne of the firemen, in pulling
ed a live coal, as is supposed,
an it was immediately ignited,
riously. The mate swore at riously. The mate water clered them to throw water clear seemed to drive the flan which was soon all shaze. It is a state of the same the barrel overboard of this, the barrel was upen to the same that the same th uid in an instant spread all poured in fiery torrents down

poured in fiery torrents down this, the cry of fire was sho ed when the rest did, and, land gan to throw into the river all od or logs he could gather on the on the shore, he saw the won the top of the boat, some on of, and some, even, with their of the texas, all imploring for hen from the fright of the monther bring three children to hurricane root, the oldest be out ten years old. She first cau tin her arms, and gave it a de It struck the shore with greatmust have been seriously injuit child she could not throw so in the water, where its little has the arms, and gave it de the shore with greatmust have been seriously injuit child she could not throw so in the water, where its little has

water, and was rescued. Mr. Deniston relates water, and was rescued. Mr. Deniston relates that while the flames were raging, he saw some poor woman at the railing just in front of the wheel-house. Those on shore shouted to her to jump, which she attempted to do, but was cought by her clothing, and swung in under the railing, down into the engine room, where all was one blaze of fire.

"The ladies at first tried to save their bag"The ladies at first tried to save their bag"The ladies at first tried to save their bag-

was to be held at Topeks on the 28th. The settlers were generally signing remonstrances against the sale of the lands in July. This measure is considered the severest blow yet aimed by the Administration at the interests of Kansas. One effort to relieve the distress occasioned by it is the formation of a company, comprising the most prominent Free-State men in the Territory, to gather land warrants from every possible quarter, and loan them out to actual settlers at a fair rate for one or two of Kansas. One effort to reneve the distress occasioned by it is the formation of a company, comprising the most prominent Free-State men in the Territory, to gather land warrants from every possible quarter, and loan them out to actual settlers at a fair rate for one or two years, taking security on the land itself.

Gen. Lane had received an offer from Boston to deliver a series of lectures on Kansas, through the free States, for \$50 per night, for six months. He replied, that just now he had more important business. Prof. Hawn, Assistant State reologist of Missouri, estimates the coal area of eastern Kansas at 17,000 square miles. He is also of the opinion that the Permian forma-tion in Kansas contains gypsum sufficient to regenerate and fertilize the arid plains in the western portion of the Territory. Leaven-worth has lately been flooded with bogus silver coin, and Sergeant Repard, of the United States army, has been arrested as the coiner. A large supply of the coin was found in his pos-session, and an accomplice testified that he had

On Monday night, quite a disturbance was created at the Academy of Music in New York. It appears Mr. Ullman, the proprietor, had previously refused to admit the musical critic of Porter's Spirit of the Times, although he bought a ticket. On Monday night, Mr. Wilkes, the proprietor of the paper, accompanied the critic to the Academy, both having purchased tickets, with the view of testing Mr. Ullman's right to exclude them. Just as they were about to enter, however, they were seized by an officer, under a warrant obtained by Mr. Ullman early in the afternoon on the ground by an officer, under a warrant obtained by Mr. tullman early in the afternoos, on the ground it that the reporter had previously and intended again to create a disturbance in the house. The arrests created great excitement, and a large crowd assembled, but the police managed to preserve the peace. Mr. Wilkes and his critic were held to bail, and the former soon after returned to the Academy and was admitted.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the New York Times furnishes that paper with some interesting intelligence from Utah. He gives the statements and opinions of a gentleman of education and ability, Mr. F. Loba, who has just made his escape from Salt Lake City, and who gives very different accounts of the condition of the "Saints," from those which have hitherto been current. He does not believe there will

PREEDOM IN KANSAS.

Mr. President, after this explanation, I might pass over the details of the bill. I might do so all the more reasonably, because the puzzle which it presents has been explained satisfactorily, triumphantly, by the very astute Senator from Vermont, [Mr. COLLANKR,] by the honorable Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Wade,] always effective, and by all my other associates on this side of the chamber, as well as by the distinguished Senators from Illinois and Michigan. I shall therefore be very brief in my analysis of the bill.

In the first place, Mr. Presideut, it makes up and submits to the people of Kansas, and to the country, a foreign, a fictitious, a false issue, in place of the true one. The true issue is the in place of the true one. The true issue is the question, whether the people of Kansas shall, or shall not, as a condition of coming into the Union, have a right to accept or reject the Lecompton Constitution. Now, be it understood or without the submission of the Lecompton it described by the compton Constitution. Now, be it understood or without the submission of the Lecompton it described by the candidate nominated shall come in; but if more black balls than white ones shall be deposited. that Congress gives to every new State when it comes into the Union a dowry, taken from the public lands within its borders. Every new State receives it in every case. Practically speaking, no question is ever raised in Congress upon the subject of giving such a dowry, or upon the extent of the dowry to be assigned. The Lecompton Convention sent to us an application or demand for a dowry much larger than is usually granted. The Senate passed a bill to admit Kansas into the Union, which left the subject of the dowry outside, and postponed it to a future day, and contented themselves with barely disclaiming any assent to the demand which the Lecompton Convention had made.

we that services to short the sension of entire of the property is suited. Do Seculary alph. Mo. Secular alph. Mo. Secul

ted to them. Sir, there is no State but Ohio that could have provided the logician who could solve this hard problem with the singular felicity thus displayed. Well, Mr. President, being a little inquisitive, I have looked farther to find out if I could the nature and form of this process by which the sense of the people in regard to the Lecompton Constitution is obtained, without

by some that a certain candidate shall be admitted. All are unwilling to give offence by

rejecting, and yet a majority are unwilling to accept him. They have in those societies, as I understand, balls of two colors, white balls and black balls, which they use as tokens in casting

the Lodge prefer black balls to white; and not only this, but it shall also "be further deemed and taken" that the candidate was a very un-

worthy person, and he shall thereupon never be admitted at al!, or at least until he shall have

grown ten years older. [Laughter]
Mr. President, to use equivocation in legis
lation is an act of immorality deserving of se

ow, advocating the admission of Kansas as a free State, upon the ground, not of a superabundant or even a sufficient population, but simply of necessity, even though I confessed it to be a revolutionary movement under constitutional forms, to arrest evils for which there tutional forms, to arrest evils for which there seemed to be no other remedy. It would have been well, if you had listened to my counsel then. I stand on the same ground now. It is immaterial to me, totally immaterial, whether Kansas has ten thousand or ten hundred thousand people. I shall vote for her admission under a Constitution of her own choice, that secures equal and impartial liberty to all her people, with her present population, be it what it may. You may pile numbers upward until you equal the population of China and the myrisds of the teeming East, yet I will not give a vote to admit the new State in opposition to its own will, or in violence against its own just convictions of the dignity of human labor.

Mr. President, I allege against this bill a third fault, namely, that it is indirect. It bears the stamp of equivocation upon every page and black balls, which they use as tokens in casting votes. Now, the society ingeniously resolves, that whereas there is a difference of tastes among its members, some prefering to use black balls and others to use white, therefore they will ignore altogether to question of admitting or rejecting the candidate, but will take a vote to settle the dispute about the balls. The members shall severally deposit a white ball or a black one in the urn, just which he pleases. If there are more white balls than black, the white balls have the preference, and the candidate nominated shall come in: but if

or without the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people. Parties in Congress and in the country had committed themselves upon that issue, as they thought, irrevocably. Does this bill submit the Lecompton Constitution to the people, or does it not? There is the puzzle. The party who objected to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, because it was not submitted by the Senate's bill, are expected to say, and some of them do say, that their difficulty is removed now, because this bill does submit that Constitution to the people. The party who were committed to vote against any bill by which it should be submitted, are content with this bill, because they say it does not submit the Lecompton Constitution.

Here is a question which I must solve. It lies right across my way. Well, sir, I have

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 6, 1858.

The start of the property of the principle in the property of the principle in the property of the principle in the principle ment below of the ment of the property of the control of the property of the propert

I will answer, that the votes which are given here for this Lecompton bill are the last votes which in ten years will be given for Slavery by representatives of New Jersey. Mr. President, I have shown that this bill which the sense or the people is a compton Constitution is obtained, without submitting the question to them. I have found out the secret. I can't describe it otherwise than by an illustration or example. I suppose that in a Know Nothing or Masonic Lodge it is proposed that a certain candidate shall be adgives to the people of Kansas only the show of a choice between Freedom and Slavery. I have next to show that it provides for overriding, counteracting, and defeating this very shadow of a choice, if it shall be in favor of Freedom. of a choice, if it shall be in favor of Freedom. The bill provides, not that the people of Kansas or their Legislature or their authorities shall appoint the commissioners under whom the contemplated election shall be held and its results ascertained, but a board, to consist of five persons; and, while it allows two to be named by the people of Kansas, it asks three for the President of the United States. Now, sir, there have been five agents appointed already by the President of the United States and his predecessor, to hold elections and return results in the Territory of Kansas, and every one of them has been repudiated, dishonored, and disgraced, for having struggled to prevent fraud, and to ascerhaving struggled to prevent fraud, and to ascer tain and certify the truth about those elections.

The ghosts on the banks of the Styx constitute a cloud scarcely more dense than the spirits of in exile and sorrow for having certified the truth

in exile and sorrow for having certified the truth against falsehood in regard to the elections between Freedom and Slavery in Kansas.

Sir, I am accustomed to measure my words, when I speak of other men, even of public men. Knowing how liable I am to err myself, I think I have so much of charity as induces a favorable judgment of an adversary, to the full measure that I ask and expect it for myself. But though it is with pain and shame and mortification, yet I do confess that I cannot trust the President of the United States. It is the most humiliating confession I have ever made in the presence of my countrymen and before most numinating contession I have ever made in the presence of my countrymen and before the world; for whenever I have looked over the long roll of Kings, Princes, Doges, and Emperors, and have seen how their careers, so often began in fraud, culminated in assassination, and ended in violence, I have said that a complete demonstration of the success of the a complete demonstration of the success of the American Constitution is found in the fact that, with all its defects, and amid the erratic American Constitution is found in the fact that, with all its defects, and amid the erratic and sometimes tumultuous movements of the people, the catalogue of names of those who have filled the Presidency exhibits a splendor of virtue far outshining that of any dynasty that has ever ruled any nation on the face of the whole earth. Sir, if the President of the United States had ever allowed, not to say if he whole earth. Sir, if the President of the United States had ever allowed, not to say if he had enforced, fairness in the elections of Kansas, she would not be a suppliant, trembling with dismay and apprehension in the Senate of the United States to-day. I know that, in speaking thus plainly, I shall wound the sensibilities of some public-spirited and patriotic men. They will cry shame upon me, when I disparage the fame of the President of the United States. But, sir, I am used to that. The world is used to that. I remember that there were patriots in Virginia who cried shame on Patrick Henry, when he denounced George III. There were not wanting patriots in the Senate of Rome, who heard with pain Cato denounce the first Casar. Sir, those who have dragged Liberty down from her shrine, and trampled the rinto the dust, have not often been those who in Senates accused Emperors, Kings, or Presidents.

Upon what ground is this bill, thus shown to be so gravely objectionable, recommended to sure of First, it is commended as a compromise.

who in Senates accused Emperors, Kings, or Presidents.

Upon what ground is this bill, thus shown to be so gravely objectionable, recommended to us? First, it is commended as a compromise. The honorable chairman [Mr. Green] tells us, that where there is a difference between two parties or interests, there can never be a settlement unless there is a compromise; that the House of Representatives have given up something, and that the Senate have given up something, and that the Senate have given up something, and that the Senate have given up something to the House, although sverybody except myself has failed in finding out what there is either given of gotten. Still we are to accept the bill as a compromise. If it is a compromise urged upon me, it must be one that gives me something of Freedom in exchange for much of Slavery. What do I get of Freedom for Kansas? The privilege for that people to make a Constitution when they shall have a population of one hundred thousand souls, and coming here then and presenting that Constitution to Congress for its approval. Very well. Is Kansas that be admitted either free or slave, just exactly as the people shall desire. Well, sir, that is just what the Kansas-Nebraska act gave us in 1854. We have had that great privilege ever since. We could always make a Constitution, and come here and obtain admission, either free or slave, as we pleased, according to the text of yeur statute book. But we have come here and demanded Freedom, and have been contumaciously spurned from your presence. We refuse to be admitted a slave State, and we are remanded home to try it over again, and reconcile ourselves to Slavery, under the penalty of coming here no more until we number one hundred thousand souls. If Kansas shall do this, and be docile and quiet, you think now that you will admit her when she comes as a free State, half a dozen or a dozen years hence. But you hope, nevertheless, that in the mean time she will be demoralized, and so will come at last as a slave State. I tell you, moreo

you expect that that agitation will be arrested or suppressed by this or by any other legislative device of this nature, then let me tell you that you reckon altogether wildly.

I smile when I hear Senators talk about the

I smile when I hear Senators talk about the people getting tired of Kansas and this eternal agitation of Slavery. They consult the com-mercial presses of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and those oracles respond I ork, and Boston, and those oracles respond with assurances that the people are exhausted, and willing and impatient to have the Kansas question ended in any way, with popular sovereignty or without, with fairness or without, with or without Slavery. Sir, they see only the eddy; they do not stretch their vision far around to see the tide. They make the same the eddy; they do not stretch their vision far enough to see the tide. They make the same mistake which the felon did a few months ago, when in the darkness of the winter's night, on the bank of the Genesee, he slew his brother, and precipitated the mangled body down into the river, just below the first fall, and just above the other, thence to float down the last cafaract, and be buried forever in the lake below. But when the morning came, the corpse of the victim lay floating on the shallow water by the river side. He had mistaken the eddy near the shore for the full and ever-swelling flood, which man can by no art or power compress or restrain. Senators, you shall have press or restrain. Senators, you shall have peace in Kansas, you will have peace in Kan-sas. It will come, not by reason of what you do to court or compel it, but in spite of your-selves; but it will come in the train of the triselves; but it will come in the train of the triumph of peace-giving policy and principles.

How do you expect to get peace by this bill?

By this bill, if it works as you expect, you will get a slave State in one case by a popular election, under the operation of bribes and menaces.

Will the people of Kansas remain corrupted after they have accepted your bribe and escaped your terrors? That is not in keeping with the character of the American people. You will get it by fraud—by a certificate from the President that popular sovereignty has gone in favor of Lecompton, when, in fact, it has gone in favor of Lecompton, when, in fact, it has gone the other accepted for the freedom of labor, that it must be voluntary, and that it should be not only a political power throughout the world. While Portugal and Spain proved the meselves competent to open and lead the great career of discovery, and the one revealed.

popular sovereignty has gone in favor of Le-compton, when, in fact, it has gone the other way. Will that make peace? I should like to be near by, and see the new slave State at-tempted to be organized under the Lecompton Constitution.

I remember that legislators as wise as we— I remember that legislators as wise as we—
the world thought them much wiser—who had
seats in St. Stephen's Chapel, and had a President whom they honored as much as we do
ours, though they called him a King, insisted
that the people of New York should live under
what to them was a slave Constitution, while
they had made up their minds to have a free
one, established by themselves. The Provincial British Government went on board the
Halifax packet, and thence sent forth its remonstrances and denunciations, under cover
of his Majesty's guns. They were, however,
merely brusum fulmen. After a short time, the
British Government and the British ship disappeared together below the Neversink, to return no more forever. The British Parliament
undertook, also, to rule Virginia under a slave
Constitution, as it was regarded by her. But,
as the strife rose higher, the Provincial authority, with the prestige and power of the British

Kansas, and there shall be no other. Well, sir, if you shall pass the bill to-day, as you say you will, it will reach Kansas in about ten days. In about ten days, the new State of Kansas will be organized under the new Lecompton Free State Constitution, and about the 7th day of June, when you are impatient to go home, Kansas will be beleaguering you here for admission as a free State. She will be telling you that she knows nothing about your projected slave State within her borders. She has not seen it; it is not there at all. You of course will spurn her from your path, and will go home. The people of Kansas will then appeal to the popular elections throughout the United States, which are to send to this Capitol twenty new Senators and a whole House of Represent-States, which are to send to this Capitol twenty new Senators and a whole House of Representatives about the first Tuesday in November next. Now, I ask the honorable supporters of this bill here, belonging to the free States, about how many Democratic Senators and Representatives they expect will be returned by the people upon the passage of this bill? I ask for information. The honorable Senator from California [Mr. BRODERICK] has spoken for the only free State that I thought was hopelessly only free State that I thought was hopelessly lost to us for a quarter of a century. For all the reat, I think that if it were not presumptuous, I might speak myself. But I leave the representatives of those States to speak.

Mr. BIGLER. Will the Senator from New York allow mas to interpret him for one was York allow me to interrupt him for one mo-

York allow me to interrupt him for one moment?

Mr. SEWARD. Certainly.

Mr. BIGLER. I do not desire to interrupt the Senator more than one moment; but I thought perhaps it would be well for him to know that the bill which we are discussing here has passed the other branch of the Legislature.

Mr. SEWARD. Well, Mr. President, then the people of Kansas will come here under the Lecompton Constitution, and meet you on the first Monday in December next, when you assemble here, and they will ask you to admit them as a free State. Have you any law that will prevent their coming in that character and for that purpose? The Constitution of the United States declares that the people may petition Congress, and they may petition for what they please. The people of Kansas may petition to be admitted as a free State, under the Leavenworth Constitution. Have you any cononservatism, who, as they have heretofore moderated in favor of Slavery against Freedom, will now be obliged, in consistency with their please. The people of Kansas may petition to be admitted as a free State, under the Leavenworth Constitution. Have you any constitutional prohibition to prevent me from voting in favor of their prayer? I shall vote for their admission as a free State, in spite of a thousand such laws as this. I tell you, moreover, that you yourselves, or a large number of you, will vote for it also, to prevent the questions of their counsels, you will suppress their remonstrances and punish their authors at their remonstrances and punish their authors.

y between Freedom and Slavery, but in the ly between Freedom and Slavery, but in the detested character of a party intervening for Slavery against Freedom. You will meet in the elections, not as heretofore, two or three factions, giving you a triumph by their divisions, which you could not win by your own numbers, but one party only, and that party combined, resolute, and animated by a sincere, deep, and common devotion to the principles it maintains. On the other hand, you yourselves, no longer united, will reach the polls in jealous divisions, and under different standards—one faction wanting Slavery, absolutely and without regard to partisan success or popular consent, the other hesitating and halting on the position first, so she will be the last, to contend and to regard to partisan success or popular consent, the other hesitating and halting on the position of no Slavery anywhere, unless the people

choose it.

Mr. President, let me try for a moment to Mr. President, let me try for a moment to lift this debate up from these temporary, ephemeral, and collateral incidents, to that height of argument where it belongs. The sixteenth century dawned on the decay throughout Europe and the world of a slave civilization, derived from early antiquity, and left as a legacy by the Latin or Southern States of the continent of Europe, on the fall of the Roman Empire. But it dawned also upon the rise of a new and better civilization—the civilization of new and better civilization the civilization o Freedom—the civilization since developed of the German and Scalvonic races; the civilization tion of Germany and of England, of Scotland, and Ireland, and Switzerland; in short, the now well-defined civilization of Western Europe.

The principle of the old Latin civilization, which was passing away, was that labor must

great career of discovery, and the one revealed interior and southern Africa, and the other America, to the eyes of an astonished world these two nations were, less than any others qualified to inaugarate civilization on either continent. The Portuguese, with a cupidity and cruelty unparalleled, doomed Africa to remain perpetually in the barbarism with which she had been cursed from her earliest history, she had been cursed from her earliest history, by establishing there the African slave trade, in which ten men were sold in exchange for one borse; and the Spaniards compelled America to receive, and for a while to remain encumbered with the civilization of labor by African slaves, captured and sold to them by the Portuguese. Our Constitution and our Union came into being seventy years ago, in a conjuncture when it was necessary to decide between those two systems of civilization found existing together within our borders. The States which have founded or adopted the new civilization are before you. Contemplate them, and say whether the world has ever seen countries so perfect and so prosperous. You see, also, the

> All our new States have to choose between the two systems. We have a voice, at least an influence, in determining their decision. You are bent on forcing that old and effete civiliza-

perfect and so prosperous. You see, also, the States which were founded on or have retained

to upon new regions where political and social evil has until now been unknown.

This question in regard to Kansas ought to have been settled fifty-five years ago, in 1803, when Kansas was added to the national terriwhen Kansas was added to the national territory by the treaty with France, as part of the Louisiana purchase. It was omitted then. It recurred in 1820, and then it was well and wisely settled, by dedicating Kansas forever to impartial Freedom. In 1854, you repealed that law, but the law you thus repealed was a statute of the Almighty, written upon the rivers and prairies and rocks of Kansas, as well as in the very constitution of American society. All you have done since consists of fruitless efforts to carry the ill-judged repeal of a benignant policy into effect, in defiance of the laws of nature. In what you have done heretotore, you have had what the whole world received as an excuse. It was the action indeed of the slave States, but it was not on their own motion. The suggeswas not on their own motion. The sugges-tion came to them from Senators from the free States, and it was not in human nature that they should resist it.
So, in 1856, when Kansas came here a a

free State under the Topeka Constitution, and you rejected her, you still had the show of an you rejected her, you still had the show of an excuse, for those same representatives of the free States assured you that the people of the free States would acquiesce. But you are now, after having failed in these efforts to establish Slavery in Kanssa, peristing in and receiving them without that excuse. Two of those Sen ators, one of them the leader in the repeal of the Misconni Compromise the other hardly less. ators, one or them the leader in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the other hardly less effective in that transaction, now remonstrate with you against further prosecution of your at-tempt, as impossible. Still another, from Michtempt, as impossible. Still another, from Michigan, remonstrates—I mean the late distinguished Senator from Michigan, now at the head of the Department of State, (General Cass.) I do not say that he remonstrates by speech, but I do say that the retirement of that eminenman from this Chamber, so suited to his talents, his genius, his tastes, and his fame, into a closet in an Executive Department of the Government under an appointment by the President of the United States, is a louder remonstrance than any words he could utter, if his constituents had allowed him to retain his place among us, the representatives of the States.

Even that is not all. At last a new voice issues from your own region, from the South,

issues from your own region, from the South, from the slave States, and protests against your further persistence in this mad enterprise. The cohorts are gathering in the South; the men of conservatism, who, as they have heretofore moderated in favor of Slavery against Free-

and the door is locked against her. There is always, however, a fairy, that takes care of the younger daughter, if she be the most virtuous, the most truthful, the meekest, and the mest enduring inmate of the domestic circle. Kansas will live, and survive your persecution. She will live to defend, protect, and sustain you. The time will come when her elder sisters—sisters now so arrecent Louisians. Viscilia. first, so she will be the last, to contend and to suffer. Every Territory that shall come into the Union hereafter, profiting by the sufferings and atonement of Kansas, will come into the and atonement of Kansas, will come into the Union a free State. Sir, this unnecessary strife, so unwisely provoked by Slavery, draws to its end. The effort to make slave States within our domain is against reason and against nature. The trees do not spring upfrom the roots and seeds scattered by the parent trunks in the forest more naturally than new free States spring up from the political roots projected and the social seed scattered by the old free States. New stars do not form themselves out of the nebulæ in the recesses of space, and come out to adorn and illuminate themselves out of the nebulæ in the recesses of space, and come out to adorn and illuminate the blue expanse above us, more necessarily or more harmoniously than new free States shape themselves out of the ever-developing elements of our benign civilization, and rise to take their places in this great political constellation. Reason and hope rejoice in this majestic and magnificant process. Let then nature reason, and hope, have their heaven appointed way. Resist them no longer! FROM EUROPE.

New York, April 29 .- The steamer Arabia arrived here to-day, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 17th April.

The steamer Niagara was passed on the 18th, off Kinsall.

General News.—The news, generally speaking, is unimportant. D'Israeli had announced in Parliament that compensation had been demanded of Naples for the imprisonment of the English engineers of the Carlison. manded of Naples for the impression.

English engineers of the Caglian.

Count Pelissier, the new French Ambassador, had arrived at London, and was met with

Dover.

The trial of Simon Bernard, as the account plice of Orsini, was expected to terminate on the 17th April. A strong anti-French appeal from his counsel created great excitement and enthusiasm in court,
It was reported in Paris that Count de Meur

or Persigny would soon succeed Gount Espi-nasse as Minister of the Interior. The Western Powers are said to have refused

to support Sardinia in her aggressive measures against Naples.

Three fourths of the city of Christiana, in Norway, has been burnt. Loss 10,000,0

francs.
Further news from India had been telegraphed from Malta. Gen. Campbell remained at Lucknow. Major Hodson was killed at the capture of that place. The hill fort of Chumdane had been stormed

and taken. The rebels in great force were in Bundelcund.

Sir Hugh Morse had driven the rebels from the Chundin districts and the territory of Rajah Baupoor. The possessions of the latter had also been confiscated.

also been confiscated.

The steamer with Commissioner Yeh on board had reached Calcutta.

Hong Kong advices say the four great Powers had given the Emperor until the end of March to send plenipotentiaries to Shanghai.

The Chinese were arming around Canton, but purely for the defence of the city against the rebels, who threaten to attack it.

The Boston aldermen have invited the Postmaster General to visit Boston, and inspect the locations for a post office.

Lieut. Maury, of the National Observatory, has been restored to the active list of the navy, with the rank of commander.

untarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the abovenamed medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience when we say that it removes pain as if by magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking diarrhea, and removing the premonitory symptoms of cholera.—Cincinnati Nonparcil.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

The Pain Killer .- Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavoy, but an now out. Please send me a fresh supply (through the Mission Rooms) as soon as you can, say two handred bottles. I dare no be writhout it myself, and there are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. I always take it with me into the jungles, and have frequent occasions to use it, both on myself and others. One night, while sleeping in an open Zayate, I was awoke by a most excruciating pain in my foot. On my examination, I found I had been bitten by a centipede. I immediately applied the Pain Killer, and found instant relief. In less than one hoer I was again asleep."

Rev. Mr. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to his father, says: "I have used Perry Davis" Pain Killer for coughs, colds, manner complaints, burns, and for the sting of

colds, summer complaints, burns, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hand on it in the dark, if n ed be.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

Simonds, of St. Louis who made and sold a Counterfeit Simonds, of St. Louis who made and sold a Counterfeit of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, has been placed within the narrow limits that should eatch all scoundrels. Imprisonment, though it be for years, can scarcely punish enough the heartless villain who could execute such an imposition upon the sick. The wicked rascal who for paltry gain could thus trifle with the health and life of his fellowman—take from his lips the cup of hope while sinking, and eabstitute an utter delusion and cheat, would faiter at no crime, and should be spared no punishment. Some of his 'trash as still extant in the West, and purchasera should be warry of whom they buy — Usice (N. Y.) Gazette. mld be wary of whom they buy .- Uties (A

people who had no voice in its framing, and which they utterly repel and repudiate, I, sir, as a Republican, join hands with the main forces of the Northern Democracy. I join hands in this opposition with the leading men—the strong, bold men; yea, sir, with the giants of that party at the North, who have led your mighty hosts in many a field of contest; and who, more than once, when success or defeat hung doubtful and trembling in the scale, have grasped your standard with their own strong hand, and borne away the prize in triumph, and laid the crown of victory at your feet. As and laid the crown of victory at your feet. As a Northern man, I join hands, in opposing this great wrong, with conservative and strong men, with honored and trusted men; sy, sir, and with Pro-Slavery men, yet honorable and patriotic men, of the South. I join hands in resisting tionists," as you are sometimes wont to do, with flippant tongue—and senseless and un-heeded as flippant—all Northern men who fail to yield a ready and willing obedience to the

I will further remark, in this connection, that it is a great error to assume that parties in Kansas are divided upon the basis of the political or sectional divisions which prevail in the country at large. The people of Kansas, so far as there is any political division among them, are divided upon the question whether it shall be a free State or a slaveholding State. Hence party, which embraces at least three-fourths of the population of the Territory, is by no means composed exclusively of those who sympathize and act with the Republican party of the coun-try; but it embraces a considerable portion of The strategies of the strategi hose who sympathize and have always been those who ayarpataize and nave always been identified with the Democratic party of the country. Nor is the Free-State party by any means composed exclusively of those who came from the Northern States; but it embraces a

of Kansas. They are all familiar to the country, or, at least, to those who are willing to know the truth of what it answers a better purpose, for the moment, in others to deny. It is enough for this occasion to say, that this dynasty of usurpation and tyranny was installed in power by an armed invasion from the border counties of a neighboring State, at the first Terrotroil election, on the 30th day of March, 1856, when the bona fide settlers of Kansas

With that spurious Territorial Legislature, was inaugurated a reign of usurpation and of tyranny over the people of that Territory, which has no parallel in the history of the country, and which has been maintained by a corresponding system of fraud and violence, with the knowledge and acquiescence, if not with the countenance and connivance, of the Federal Administration, and with the aid of Federal troops, from that day to the parturition of the Lecompton Constitution. Knowing whereof I speak, and to whom and of whom I speak, I last," then, "better die all freemen, than live all slaves."

ritorial election, on the 30th day of March, 1855, when the bona fide settlers of Kansas were overpowered and driven from the polls in every district save one, and the election was taken, by force and violence, entirely out of their hands. The truth of this fact has become their hands. The truth of this fact has become there hands. The truth of this fact has become the polls in the truth of this fact has become the polls in the truth of this fact has become the polls in the polls i den humanity from the bondage of oppression, published at the time in Weston, they came in with music and banners, and loud huzzas, making public and boastful proclamation that "they had made a clean sweep of the Kansas election." Well, sir, they did make a clean sweep of that election. I am quite tempted to ask here, what if the people of Pennsylvania should with music and banners, and loud huzzas, making public and boastful proclamation that "they had made a clean sweep of the Kansas election." Well, sir, they did make a clean sweep of that election. I am quite tempted to ask here, what if the people of Pennsylvania should some time, by preconcert, and in organized and armed companies, rush into Delaware or Maryland or Virginia, on election day, and "make a clean sweep" of their legislative election? I put the question, and leave it, unanswered, for your contempletion. I leave the question to be answered by those who deny our right to indicate the property of their legislative election? I put the question. I leave the question to be answered by those who deny our right to indicate the property of the structure of the case of a Territory, being under the peculiar care and guardianship of the Federal Government, is much stronger than the case of a State.

With that spurious Territorial Legislature, was inaugurated a reign of usurpation and of the case of a State.

the instance of Governor Geary, a census and registration act for this particular election, registration act for this particular election, which had been passed by the same Legislature, was so executed as to disfranchise a large portion of the Free-State men, to say nothing of the unequal apportionment of the election districts under that act, and to say nothing of their just apprehensions of a repetition of the scenes of violence and fraud which they had been experienced and to are nothing of their

> and positive manner, by the President and his Cabinet; by the organs of the Administration throughout the country; by Governor Walker and Mr. Stanton, through their cfficial instructions and by public proclamation; by a portion, at least, of the candidates for the Convention themselves, and by the press of all parties in Kansas. This was the universal understanding not only in Kansas, but throughout the ing, not only in Kansas, but throughout the Mr. GREEN. Will the Senator give way, to

> Mr. GREEN. Will the Senator give way, to allow me to make a request of him?
> Mr. FOOT. Certainly.
> Mr. GREEN. My request is, that the Senator will produce, as I may, perhaps, hereafter make some remarks on the subject, the evidence to show that Mr. Stanton ever gave that assurance while he was the Acting Governor; that Governor Walker ever gave that assurance who that the Parader was the Acting Governor.

rance; that the President ever gave that assu-rance; that the law which clethed the Conven-

sacred rights which belong to American freemen. It seems the Convention knew their master much better than the people did. Will Congress ratify the cheat? That is the question, and the very question now before us.

The sac now sir, how these pledges already beginning to break upon your ears, and already beginning to break upon your ears, and already beginning to break upon your ears, and ture, was so executed as to diefranchise a large portion of the Free-State men, to say nothing of the unequal apportionment of the election districts under that act, and to say nothing of their just apprehensions of a repetition of the scenes of violence and fraud which they had before experienced, and to say nothing of their indisposition to do any act which could be tortured into a recognition of the authority of the unequal apportionment of the delegates themselves, were too strongly and too publicly and notoriously committed to a submission of the Constitution to a direct vote of the people, for approval or rejection, to be altogether overlooked or disregarded. Some land some divice must be contrived by which is peaking at the very doors of the Capitol. A fearful account awaits those who shall disreter the delegates themselves, were too strongly and too publicly and notoriously committed to a submission of the Constitution to a direct vote of the people, for approval or rejection, to be altogether overlooked or disregarded. Some men, of the South. I join hands in resisting this wrong against human rights, with your bliss wrong against human rights, with your Walkers and your Stantons and your Wises of the South; and, I rejoice to add, with your Bells and your Crittendens too—men whose fidelity to the interests and the honor and to the interests and the honor and to the interests and the South you will not be likely to impugn, and whom you will hardly venture to stigmatize as "miserable fanatics and Aboli missing and whom you will hardly venture to stigmatize as "miserable fanatics and Aboli missing and the sum of the South." I join hands in resisting their hands. The truth of this fact has become have, and all that we are, and all that we are and that all that we are, and all that we are, and all tha at least to save appearances—to save some appearances of consistency and of common honesty, and, at the same time, to save this

The recent Torritorial

withstanding the Convention refused to submit the frame of government under which it is provided the frame o

> The plan contrived for the pretended submission of the Constitution was this: Two kinds of ballots, and only two kinds, were to be used; one of which was endorsed "Constitution with Slavery;" the other, "Constitution with no Slavery." These were the forms prewith no Slavery." These were the forms pre-scribed by the Convention, and these were the

instructions from the President of the United States and his Cabinet, that the Constitution, when framed, should be submitted to a direct vote of all the bona fide inhabitants of Kansas, for ratification or rejection. This pledge was given over and over again, in the most solemn given over again, in the most solemn the President of the United States down to the given over and over again, in the most solemn the President of the Lacompton Convention had made it very apparent, that if the people, it would be rejected by an overwhelming vote; and yet, it would hardly do to withhold it alto Constitution. This pledge was given over and over again, in the most solemn the President of the United States down to the people of Kansas upon this Lecompton Constitution. That judgment and will have been recently expressed upon it in a most embed to the people of Kansas upon this Lecompton Constitution. That judgment and will have been recently expressed upon it in a most embed to constitution. The people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution. The people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution. The people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution. The people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution. The people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution. The people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution. The people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution. The people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution. The people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution was submitted to the people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution. The people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution. The people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution the people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution. The people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution the people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution. The people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution the people of Kansas upon this Lecompton to constitution the people to constitution the people to constitution jecture in regard to the judgment and will of the people of Kansas upon this Lecompton Constitution. That judgment and will have been recently expressed upon it in a most emphatic manner on two occasions—once, indibeen recently expressed upon it in a most empression of the United States down to the President of the Lecompton Convention, had pledged themselves before the world that it should be submitted to the popular vote. So a cunning device was hit upon, by which to mock the people with an appearance of submitting the Constitution to them, and, at the same time, making it impossible to cast a vote dagainst it. No knave ever hit upon a more artful scheme by which to cover his own villainy and to delude the public. The device furnishes a mere pretext of having done what everybody had promised should be done; when, in fact, nothing of the kind has been done.

The plan contrived for the pretended subwhen they attempted to return about three times the number of votes they actually cast.

You all remember the Oxford returns, containing some sixteen hundred names, copied from the Cincinnati Directory! And you all know the sequel. The result of this election—the only one in which the relative strength of the two parties had been tested at the polls—was considered, both in Kanasa and throughout the country, as decisive of the issue between them.

evidence—decisive, unmistakable, and authori tative. By more than ten thousand majority they repudiate this Constitution. By more than ten thousand majority they protest against its enforcement upon them. By more than ten thousand majority they solemnly protest against being forced into the Union under it. I do not forget the vote for the Constitution on the 21st of December. That vote, as certified by Calhoun, was slightly over six thousand, more than half of which, it has been shown, were clearly and indisputably fictitious and frandulent-a mere repetition of the Oxford fraud at the October election. But, counting them all, we have still an aggregate majority of near five thousand against the Constitution. Is such an expression of the popular will, in reference to the frame of government under which it is proposed they shall live to be uttenly incomed and

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How strange,

the spring, cont

new, this wide dry forms with f den, from the tin ed away, till the ence to a call I swell and expand branches with fu ed the flower bu assigned to them, the perfect flower beauty and fragra us, by the beauti their lives, that v meant us to be: ence and faith to only to be our ow of what others ar take their places Receiving into the rose-bush taug ing, the beauty a and summer life.

lonely prison cour ed in a human he Thus, silently as preaching through our ears are filled of earth, and our e ing shows: thus " we hear not" the freedom and light This little spot ing from my winds dwellers in the co many acres, came came into possess little patch of ground fenced in by large fences from the re ed in from the bli the free winds, and blessed ministries one may own but deed takes in all

There was a di when the momento flowers or vegetable be decided.

the strange minis

Fresh cucumbe and tender radishe "Boquets of ou morning dew upon trope, and mignor But the practice was in the ascende of the precious t utilitarian purpose thankfully took pos allotted to them. But such flowers But such flowers as if in fierce con neighbor, put forth most of itself, and Roses in great va and fragrance, a brought from the woods, lost none of their adoption. Not fragrant, or sweet brighter and longer But the morning glory of the gardefante, and with an only once been e

only once been e whem history has out with his morning eut with his morning the batter, to note the batter and their example of similar example of similar example of their summit be not their summit by the swept in their fury.

But the vegetab But the vegetab But the vegetab example of the cut the sample of the vegetab example of the vegetable of the summine, and the summine, and family the full announced that son relies a summine. What a wait not of kernels!